

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## SPINNERS OF COTTON IN NEW ENGLAND FILE PROTEST ON REVISION

Join With Manufacturers Association in Asking Senate Not to Pass Bill Reducing Duties

### DEBATE TO FOLLOW

Measure Will Be Reported Tomorrow and Several Days May Be Occupied With Discussion

WASHINGTON—Representatives of the New England Spinners and of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association filed protests today with the Senate finance committee against the pending cotton revision bill.

Chairman Penrose (Rep., Pa.) announced that New England cotton manufacturers would not be present, because they said the time was too short in which to prepare for hearings.

Representatives of southern cotton manufacturers also complained today to the finance committee that the drastic tariff reductions in the Underwood bill would ruin their business.

The committee will report the bill back to the Senate tomorrow and put it on the calendar.

Senator La Follette says that there may be several days debate in the Senate together with efforts by insurgent Republicans to amend the bill by adding revision of some steel and iron duties and sugar.

Mr. La Follette and Mr. Underwood held another conference on the wool bill this afternoon.

Senator La Follette's insistence that there shall be no reduction in the wool bill as fixed by the Senate is likely to result in a deadlock between him and Mr. Underwood, who have undertaken to reconcile the differences between the Senate and the House on the wool and the farmers free list bills for the full conference committee.

The chairman of the ways and means committee, who had great difficulty in getting the House to agree to the rates fixed in his bill, has said that the House will never accept the Senate figures.

Mr. La Follette's contention is that the Senate rates constitute a reduction of about three fourths of the difference between the rates in the Payne-Aldrich law and those in the House bill; that it is impossible to go lower and hold anything like all the progressive Republicans, and that it is better for the Democrats to take a half loaf than get nothing.

CHICAGO—Editors in the 12 states comprising the east-north-central and west-north-central divisions of the United States census say the wool bill, the farmers' free list bill and the cotton bill should be signed by President Taft, according to a poll printed today by the Chicago Tribune.

The poll shows a majority of all who answered in favor of the bills but a majority of Republicans against them. A summary of the poll shows:

Party	Asked	Answered	Veto	Sign
Republicans	698	285	184	101
Democrats	258	110	3	107
Independents	149	66	21	45
Totals	1,105	461	208	253

## PART OF CANOPIC'S PASSENGERS LAND

Shortly before noon today the 96 saloon passengers of the White Star line steamer Canopic, Captain Carter, which arrived from Italian ports and is anchored at quarantine were brought to the White Star pier in Charlestown by the little excursion steamer Griswold. The Canopic also brought 206 second cabin and 1290 steerage passengers, who were detained for examination by the port physician.

## LUMBER PAYS \$1.25 A THOUSAND DUTY WHEN RESHIPPED

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Lumber sawed in Canada from American logs is now being assessed a duty of \$1.25 a thousand when reshipped to the United States, the so-called Pike law, repealed by Congress, having been stricken from the tariff schedules.

Under this law, which was designed to assist lumbermen in northern Maine before the Bangor & Aroostook railroad was constructed, logs were brought down to the St. John river to Fredericton and St. John, sawed by American owned mills and returned to the United States free of duty.

Two or three years ago Maine protested against the Pike law, claiming that it gave undue advantage to Canadian workmen. The largest firm affected by the repeal is said to be Stetson, Cutler & Co. of Boston, New York and Bangor.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT WINS CENSURE VOTE BY MAJORITY OF 119

LONDON—A majority of 119 defeated the Balfour motion of censure in the British House of Commons Monday night.

The motion was introduced by Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the opposition, and its defeat, with the attendant debate, is considered to have failed to improve the Unionist cause.

The gravamen of the opposition's charge against the government was that Premier Asquith took advantage of the King's inexperience to bring about an abuse of the royal prerogative by obtaining the guarantees before the last general election.

### Mr. Asquith Scores

Mr. Asquith, replying, is considered to have easily disposed of this charge by showing that the ministers pursued an entirely proper constitutional course. The result was that after the premier's

(Continued on page five, column two)

## WATERTOWN TAX RATE SET AT \$18.40

WATERTOWN, Mass.—A tax rate of \$18.40, an increase of 20 cents over the rate of 1910, was announced by the board of assessors today. The total valuation of real estate and personal property was \$15,230,000, the approximate increase being \$900,000.

THOMAS A. EDISON IN ENGLAND  
LONDON—Thomas A. Edison joined his wife at Liverpool Monday. They intend to go on an auto tour through England and Wales.

## TOGO RECEPTION PLANS ARE COMPLETED HERE

Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company arranged the itinerary of Admiral Togo's visit to Boston with Acting Mayor Collins at the latter's office today. The famous Japanese officer will be the guest of Admiral Bowles and of the United States government during his stay.

Admiral Togo will be met by a representative of the city and a squad of police, when he arrives at the South station at 11 o'clock in the evening of Aug. 16. He will immediately go by automobile to the Hotel Touraine, which will be his headquarters.

At 11 o'clock the next morning the admiral and his staff will pay their respects to Acting Mayor Collins, who will immediately return the call at the admiral's apartments at the Touraine.

The entire party will then go to the Charlestown navy yard where they will be received by Capt. Dewitt Coffman, commandant of the yard, and his officers in full dress uniform. After a tour of inspection, Admiral Togo together with

## THREE AMBASSADORS AND FIVE MINISTERS NAMED BY PRESIDENT

All But Two of the Appointments Go to Men Who Are Already in the Diplomatic Service

### LEISHMAN TO BERLIN

Larz Anderson Succeeds Mr. Bryan at Belgium, the Latter Being Promoted to Post at Tokio

WASHINGTON—The long expected changes in the diplomatic service took place today in the appointments of three ambassadors and five ministers to fill posts in Europe and the Orient.

All but two of the appointments go to men who are already in the service. The nominations made today were as follows:

John G. A. Leishman of Pittsburgh, now ambassador at Rome, to be ambassador to Germany.

Thomas J. O'Brien of Grand Rapids, Mich., now ambassador to Japan, to be ambassador to Italy.

Charles Page Bryan of Chicago, minister to Belgium, to be ambassador to Japan.

Larz Anderson of Ohio and Boston, formerly attached to the American embassy at London, to be minister to Belgium.

John Ridgely Carter of Baltimore, Md., now minister to the Balkan states, to be minister to the Argentine Republic.

John B. Jackson of Newark, N. J., now minister to Cuba, to be minister to the Balkan states.

Arthur M. Beaupre of Aurora, Ill., now minister to the Netherlands, to be minister to Cuba.

Lloyd Bryce of New York, to be minister to the Netherlands.

Mr. Bryce is the only man who has not

(Continued on page two, column six)

## FIRE DEPARTMENT CHANGES RUMORED

A confidential message said to have been received from Mayor Fitzgerald today by a city hall official contains the information that the fire department will be given one of the biggest shakeups in its history on the mayor's return.

Mayor Fitzgerald is said to be planning steps which may result in the ultimate resignation of Fire Commissioner Daly, whose demand for more firemen has been contrary to the mayor's wishes. A rumor that Chief Mullen is to be retired is denied by the veteran's friends.

## TOGO RECEPTION PLANS ARE COMPLETED HERE

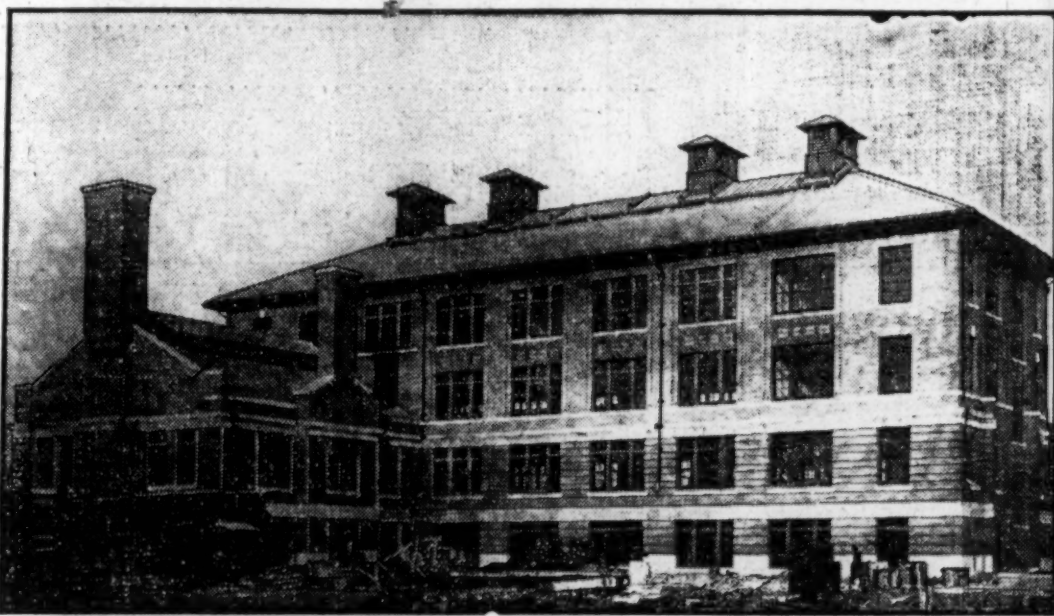
representatives of the city and state will be served a luncheon by the naval officers. In the early afternoon the trip to the

(Continued on page two, column two)

### WILL CASE HEARING SEPT. 4

CONCORD, N. H.—The hearing in the suit of George W. Glover against Henry M. Baker et al., set down for Monday, has been postponed by Justice Wallace in the superior court here until Sept. 4 by agreement of counsel. The hearing was to have been on the demurrer by the defendants' counsel, which it was said would result in the transferring to the supreme court of all questions of law raised in the case.

## NEW STRUCTURES FOR WENTWORTH INSTITUTE



First group of the buildings on Huntington avenue that are to house the industrial school to be opened in this city in September for trade instruction

The first group of buildings of the \$4,000,000 Wentworth Institute, the new trade school on Huntington avenue opposite the Museum of Fine Arts, is practically finished. The sum of \$200,000 has been expended to date. The last of the exterior work was completed

today and the interior finishing is progressing so rapidly that all will be ready a full week before the opening of the first year on Sept. 25. The group consists of a power house of brick, furnishing power, light and heat to the shops and instruction rooms, a four-story shop

building and a foundry wing of two stories. Day and evening instruction is to be offered at nominal fees, in machine work, pattern making, foundry work, carpentry and building, electric wiring and plumbing. The courses will be for beginners and advanced students.

## SIX REPUBLICANS IN RACE FOR LEGISLATOR IN MELROSE DISTRICT

Nomination papers are being circulated in Melrose for six Republican candidates for representative to the Legislature from the twenty-second Middlesex district, that being the largest number in the history of the district. Arthur S. Davis has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

William J. Bowser, alderman, is a candidate for the third time. George W. Libbey, a former alderman and at one time a member of the New Hampshire

Legislature, is another candidate. Leslie F. Keene, chairman of the Republican city committee, and who has a following in the Highlands section, has announced his candidacy. John Dike and Charles O. Wheeler are both circulating papers and William A. Carrie has announced his candidacy.

J. Sidney Hitchins, alderman, and Harry C. Woodill, registrar of voters, are also mentioned but have not taken out papers. John H. Clausen has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for representative and will be unopposed in his party.

In addition to the representative contest the Senate contest in the fourth Middlesex district, comprising Melrose, Malden and Medford, will be centered in Melrose with Claud L. Allen, John Farabee and Andrew J. Burnett, all of Melrose, as the Republican candidates for the entire district.

## COPPER COMPANY PROTESTS ACTION

Counsel for the Champion Copper Company of New Mexico appeared before Judge Sheldon of the supreme court this morning and asked that the company should not hold a reorganization meeting on Aug. 16, as at first planned. The minority stockholders are seeking to secure the court's permission to examine the books of the company to discover the use to which \$49,000 in dispute was put. A hearing will be held in September.

## THREE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES AT WORK

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Speaker Walker Push Their Campaigns in Worcester County

### MR. WHITE IS ACTIVE

POLITICAL EVENTS IN BRIEF  
Speaker Walker left Worcester this morning to continue his campaign in towns of Worcester county.

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham today is visiting Worcester county institutions in company with the executive council, and incidentally consulting with his supporters there.

Representative Norman H. White is preparing campaign literature at his Boston office and will open his campaign in earnest on Wednesday.

William F. Hayes of Springfield announces that he will not be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket unless it comes to him without a contest.

Two of the Republican candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Speaker Joseph Walker, are pushing their respective campaigns today in the same territory. Worcester county. Representative Norman H. White of Brookline, the third Republican candidate for gubernatorial honors, expects to put in the day at his office in Park street, Boston, preparing campaign literature for distribution by mail and through the agency of his numerous helpers throughout the state.

The campaign of Mr. White will begin in earnest on Wednesday. Since before the adjournment of the Legislature invitations to speak before various organiza-

tions have been pouring into Mr. White's office from all parts of the state. For the next two weeks Mr. White has engagements to speak every day, and sometimes more than once.

Mr. White will be the guest of the Holyoke lodge of Elks Wednesday at its annual clam-bake in that city. Thursday he will speak in New Bedford. Friday he will return to the western part of the state and deliver an address at Springfield that night. On Saturday he will speak before the Danvers Club of Danvers and on Sunday attend the Springfield Union's annual clam-bake at Springfield.

Speaker Walker left Worcester early

(Continued on page two, column one)

## REMSEN BOARD FOES WERE PUNISHED BY HIGH U. S. OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON—Testimony today before the House committee on expenditures in the agricultural department showed strongly that high department officials punished those who opposed the Remsen referee board's decision in the benzene of soda case and that they encouraged those who favored that decision.

Floyd W. Robinson, former chemist stationed at New York, produced a letter signed by Secretary Wilson telling him he had been dismissed "for the good of the service" because he had taken a stand against the "department and the administration" at the Denver convention and in testifying for the state of Indiana in the benzene of soda cases.

Referring to the statement in Secretary Wilson's letter to Mr. Robinson that he had opposed the "administration," Chairman Moss asked Mr. Bingham if President Taft had taken sides in the controversy over Dr. Wiley's testimony.

"I only had a short talk with the president," said Mr. Bingham. "He said the matter was entirely in the department's hands, but he didn't see why Dr. Wiley should not testify. He seemed to regard the matter as mighty small business."

## G. W. PERKINS TELLS HOW STEEL COMBINE TOOK OVER T. C. & I.

WASHINGTON—Prior to hearing George W. Perkins today, the Stanley steel committee gave the United States Steel Corporation permission to introduce rebuttal evidence to support its contention that it does not have a monopoly of the iron ore of the country. It was arranged that if the committee takes a recess upon the adjournment of Congress, the witnesses the steel combine wishes to call will be heard in October.

Mr. Perkins in opening his testimony said that he became connected with J. P. Morgan & Co. shortly after the organization of the steel combine.

"Who were the members of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. at that time?" he was asked.

"J. P. Morgan, Robert Bacon, Charles Steele, E. T. Stokesbury and J. R. Mor-

(Continued on page two, column three)

## WITH ONE DISSENTER, WEST END DIRECTORS RATIFY THE MERGER

Favor the Union of Their Company and the Boston Elevated Railway on a 7 Per Cent Dividend Basis

### STOCK VOTES NEXT

If Consolidation Is Not Agreed Upon by All Parties Before Middle of September Legislation Is Void

With only one dissenting vote, the board of directors of the West End Street Railway Company, at a meeting held this forenoon, decided in favor of ratifying the bill for the consolidation of their company with the Boston Elevated Company on a 7 per cent dividend basis.

The directors fixed Sept. 6 at 10 a. m. as the time when the stockholders of the West End are to meet in Wesleyan hall to decide whether they shall accept the proposition for consolidation.

The general opinion today seemed to be that the preferred stockholders of the West End would strongly favor ratification of the measure, while it was thought that many holders of common stock would oppose such action.

At the conclusion of today's meeting J. B. Russell, president of the board, said that three of the directors were absent, but that they all favored the bill providing for consolidation of the two companies. He said that a circular would be prepared soon and sent to the stockholders of the West End, advising them of the date chosen for their meeting and of the decision made today by the directors.

Charles M. Baker was the only member of the board who did not favor the bill. He declined to give any reason for his opposition to the measure, and merely explained that he did not believe in its provisions.

The directors of the Boston Elevated have already accepted the merger agreement and have sent notices to the stockholders urging them to do likewise. If the consolidation is not ratified by all parties before Sept. 15 the entire legislation becomes void.

The directors of the West End Street Railway Company are: President, J. B. Russell; vice-president, John Parkinson; treasurer and clerk, John Parkin; E. F. Atkins, C. M. Weld, Alfred Winsor, C. M. Baker, S. M. Weld, Moses Williams, C. A. Williams.

Many of the largest holders of West End common stock are not in favor of the amalgamation on the proposed terms and they believe the stockholders ought to vote against consolidation on the ground that their property will be worth more as a surface line in 11 years than at present and may be operated independently after the expiration of the Boston Elevated lease.

### Committee Protests

Unless the West End stockholders receive shares of Elevated stock considered by them equal in value to those which they are asked to give up they will be urged not to accept the legislative act of consolidation.

This fact appeared from the so-called West End protective committee's report issued today through the Boston News Bureau and which reads in part:

"You are asked to give up a safe investment and go into partnership with Boston Elevated, by putting ahead of your stock \$13,300,000 Elevated bonds, which by 1922 may be largely increased."

"Knowing full well that it is absolutely essential for you to have the fullest information concerning the financial condition of the Elevated we have been endeavoring since 1908 to obtain such information and have repeatedly asked for specific information and for the right to make an audit and a thorough examination of their property. For months our requests were temporized with and finally our request was refused 'under advice of counsel.' Their refusal alone furnishes us a sufficient reason for declining the present act."

## FAMILY TO SHARE JOHNSON MILLIONS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Fred Johnson, eldest son of Iver Johnson, Fitchburg, wins in his contention that his mother, Mary E. Johnson, under the terms of Iver Johnson's will, takes the income of the big trust fund of the Iver Johnson estate, in trust for herself and for all the children of Iver Johnson in equal shares. William T. Forbes, judge of the probate court, has so decided in a memorandum just handed down. The income from the original fund now amounts to \$2,000,000.

### SIGNS REAPPOINTMENT BILL

WASHINGTON—President Taft signed the reappointment bill today, fixing the membership of the next House of Representatives at 433.

The Monitor makes friends for clean journalism when passed along.

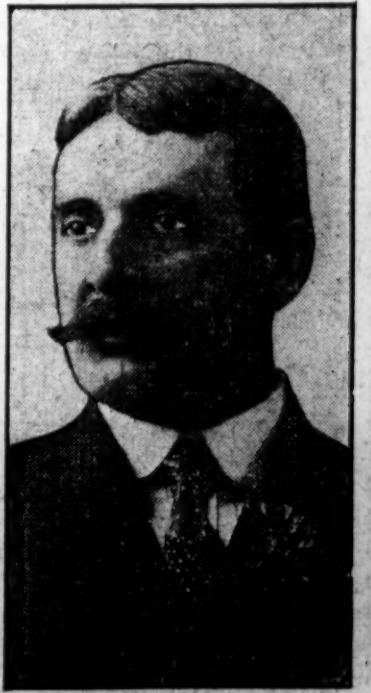
Practically all of the regular subscribers of this paper are doing their part.

The few exceptions will no doubt do it, too, in time.

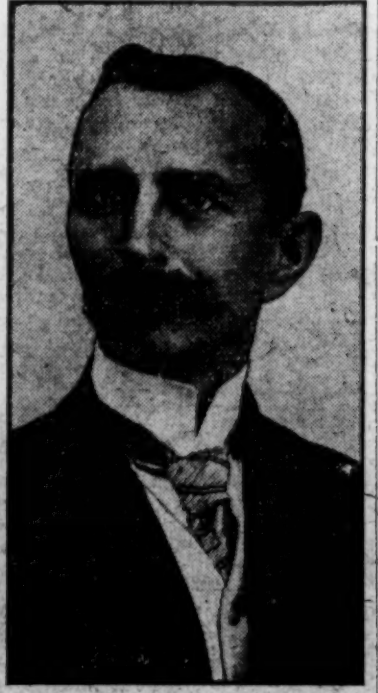
Unity of action is essential in any undertaking.



JOHN DIKE



GEORGE W. LIBBEY



LESLIE F. KEENE



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CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## TWO GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES AT WORK IN THE SAME DISTRICT

(Continued from page one)

today for a tour of part of Worcester county. His first stop was at North Grafton, where he had breakfast with Harry W. Smith at the latter's country home. The other towns on today's itinerary are Northbridge, Uxbridge, Blackstone, Mendon, Hopdale and Milford, where he will stay tonight.

At Blackstone Mr. Walker will speak in connection with the old home day celebration of the town.

In company with members of the executive council Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham left Boston this morning for a visit to state institutions in Worcester county. Besides the official work of the trip Mr. Frothingham will hold conferences with his political assistants of Worcester county for the formulation of plans for the campaign there.

## MR. HAYES ONLY A CANDIDATE IF NONE CONTESTS

William P. Hayes of Springfield, who has been boomed as a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket, has today eliminated himself from the contest by declaring that he would not accept the candidacy under any circumstances unless it came to him without the slightest contest.

"If any other man in the state is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, I am not," said Mr. Hayes, "and I shall write a letter today to Thomas F. Cassidy of Adams, our candidate last year, and explain my position to him and set at rest the rumors that a part of his following in the western part of the state have left him to support me."

"I appreciate the honor it would be to run for the high office of Lieutenant-Governor and I would consider the candidacy if it were to come to me without a contest."

This declaration on the part of Mr. Hayes tends to greatly increase the strength of Mr. Cassidy, in spite of the candidacy of David I. Walsh of Clinton, who has taken out nomination papers for Lieutenant-Governor.

## More Candidates Appear

Oscar L. Gurney of Hanson has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the lower branch of the Legislature from the Rockland, Hanover and Hanson district, opposing Representative George E. Bowker of Hanson for renomination at the primaries.

For the Democratic nomination there James A. Cody, chairman of the Democratic town committee, and William Cronin have also been mentioned for the place.

Dennis Shea of North Scituate, formerly of Rockland, has announced his candidacy for the House in the Norwell, Scituate, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield district, and Selectman W. D. Turner is out for the Republican nomination. J. C. Otis and L. F. Hammond are also candidates.

This year it is Tyngsboro's turn to nominate a Republican candidate for representative of the twelfth Middlesex district. At a meeting to express a choice of candidates Reuben B. Sherburne, chairman of the Republican town committee, received a majority of the votes.

## AWARD CONTRACT FOR STATE ROAD

The state highway commission today awarded F. J. Maque of West Newton the contract for surfacing three miles of state highway in the town of Hadley for \$6807.50. The other two bidders were Lane Construction Company, Meriden, Conn., \$6975, and W. N. Flynn Granite Company of Monson, \$7435.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"Clarence."  
SHUBERT—"Over Night."

**NEW YORK**  
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
CRITERION—"Girl of My Dreams."  
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

**CHICAGO**  
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fitz-It."  
WITNESS—"Dear Old Billy."

## ADMIRAL TOGO SHOWN NAVY YARD AND GUN FACTORY AT CAPITAL

(Continued from page one)

WASHINGTON—Admiral Togo was conducted through the naval gun factory at the Washington navy yard today. The admiral was permitted to look at everything as closely as he pleased, and the naval officers who escorted him through the great shops were kept busy answering his questions. Admiral Togo was for years commandant of the largest navy yard and gun factory of Japan.

Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of state, was the host of the admiral at luncheon at his home, following the visit to the navy yard. Late today the admiral will be given an automobile ride about the capital, including a brief visit to Congress.

Tonight the Japanese sea fighter will be the guest of acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop, and later will attend a reception at the Army and Navy Club. He will leave tomorrow morning for Baltimore.

Admiral Togo made his first speech since arriving in the United States, before the National Press Club of Washington Monday night. The admiral spoke in Japanese, but what he said was interpreted by Lieutenant-Commander Taniguchi, his naval aide. He said:

"Since my arrival in this country the President of this great republic has received me with the greatest honor and hospitality, your government has extended to me innumerable courtesies and your fellow-citizens have given me the most hearty welcome. All these, I dare say, are more than I am entitled to, and I take them as meant toward my august sovereign and for his subjects. Nothing pleases me more than to take home the most happy remembrances of my visit to the United States."

"Gentlemen, may I ask to take this opportunity to convey to your countrymen, on behalf of myself, my feeling of profound gratitude and high appreciation of their hearty welcome."

## TOGO RECEPTION PLANS FOR BOSTON ARE COMPLETED

(Continued from page one)

Fore River plant at Quincy will be made by motor. The shops, docks and yard will be inspected.

Rear Admiral Bowles will give his guest a banquet at the Algonquin Club on Thursday evening. Acting Mayor Collins and Governor Foss are expected to speak.

The Japanese-American citizens of Boston have been forced to abandon their plans for giving a banquet-reception to Admiral Togo on account of the brevity of his stay. However they are to call on him at his hotel and some of them may attend the banquet Thursday evening.

At present it looks as if Mayor Fitzgerald would miss the visit, as he is not due to arrive in Boston until 3 p. m. on Aug. 18. Admiral Togo leaves the city at 4:50 on the same day for Buffalo and Niagara falls. If the steamer on which the mayor sails is delayed he cannot reach the city until the day after the admiral leaves. The government has made arrangements that the private Pullman car Rover, which is being used by the Japanese party, shall be placed at the rear end of all trains.

Admiral Togo may visit Harvard College.

## TOWN ANNOUNCES INCREASE OF TAX

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—This morning the assessors announced the tax rate for the coming year to be \$19.40 per \$1000, which is an increase of \$1 over last year's rate. The real estate valuation is \$1,592,565; personal estate \$651,156; and the total town valuation \$2,243,721.

The gain in real estate valuation is \$54,630; in personal estate \$101,704. The state tax for the current year is \$3410, the county tax \$3004.07, and the town grant \$48,427.35. Assessed polls number 975.

## G. W. PERKINS TELLS HOW STEEL COMBINE TOOK OVER T. C. & I.

(Continued from page one)

gan, Jr., are all I can remember," answered Mr. Perkins.

"What members of the J. P. Morgan company were on the board of directors of the steel corporation when it was organized?"

"J. P. Morgan, Robert Bacon and Charles Steele."

"What members of the Morgan firm are now on the board?"

"Mr. Morgan, Mr. Steele and Mr. Morgan, Jr."

"Are you on the board?"

"Yes, but I'm no longer a member of J. P. Morgan & Co."

"Mr. Schley testified in New York that he had a conversation with you as to the purchase of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the Steel corporation in 1907. Do you remember that?"

"Yes. We had several such conversations."

Mr. Perkins said that the question of helping out Moore & Schley, the firm which held Tennessee Coal & Iron, had been under discussion by the Morgan forces for several days. He related the visit of Lewis Cass Ledyard to the Morgan library with the proposition that the Steel combine take the Tennessee Coal & Iron.

"Some one said that unless help was given Moore & Schley they would fail next Monday," he said. "Financial difficulties had strained the resources of the various banks and trust companies. The main difficulty with Moore & Schley was that a large number of time loans which they had out on T. C. & I. were about to mature. They would be unable to pay these time loans, and then their call loans would be called, the T. C. & I. stock would be sold by the banks and the crash would come. For this reason, in order to relieve these demands, the Steel corporation was brought into the matter."

The relations of the steel combine to J. P. Morgan & Co. then took up a long series of questions. Mr. Stanley brought out that the Steel corporation usually has from \$40,000,000 to \$75,000,000, much of it in the Morgan banking house, on which Mr. Morgan pays 2.6 per cent interest.

It was brought out that last spring the combine contributed money to publish and disseminate George B. Curtis' "Prosperity and Protection;" that in 1902 and 1903 the steel corporation was contributing \$3000 a year to the Protective Tariff League.

The "welfare fund" of steel, which steel men have testified was for "sociological work and for furthering the comfort of employees" was the fund to which such contributions would be charged, according to Mr. Perkins. But he could remember no specific instances. Mr. Stanley produced a letter dated Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1911, from James M. Schwank, secretary of the American Iron & Steel Association, asking for money to finance the publication of an edition of "Protection and Prosperity," a high tariff volume, by George B. Curtis of Binghamton, N. Y. The letter reads in part:

"Mr. Curtis called to urge our association to assist him in publishing a second edition of his book. I frankly told him that I could not guarantee the payment of the \$8000 that would be necessary to publish his book. We had in our association for many years what was called a tariff fund. We have had no such fund for a number of years, else I would not have brought to your attention the special work done for me by Speaker Reed and the needs of the Home Market Club."

"A protective tariff or a virtual free trade tariff is the issue to be settled in 1912. I suppose it is useless to take any steps to prevent the present tariff board from being made a permanent commission, but we do not want its recommendations or conclusions looking toward free trade to be approved by Congress or to be embodied in the Republican national platform in 1912."

## OUTING TRAIN FOR NEW BEDFORD

The railroad commission today granted the petition of John F. Adams for a special train from New Bedford to Nantasket beach on Sunday, Aug. 27, for the use of the city employees of New Bedford.

## CITY AUDITOR RESIGNS

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The city auditor, Harry B. Prior, has resigned and Mayor Badger will call a meeting of the city council to take action on the resignation.

## INTEREST OF BRITISH PEOPLE IN AVIATION PROVED BY BIG RACE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The great race organized by the Daily Mail, and for which the paper offered a prize of £10,000, has been won. Beaumont, or to give him his real name, Lieut. Jean Conneau, beat Vedrines only by 67 minutes in a race of 1010 miles, which the winner covered in 22½ hours.

When the competitors flying in the European circuit landed at Hendon recently the most enthusiastic spectators were the foreign friends and relations of the airmen who were following the race, and it was said by many an enthusiastic Englishman that the British public were not yet alive to the vast importance of what was being accomplished in the world of aviation.

The race round Great Britain has, however, proved that the British public are alive to the wonderful progress made in the art of aviation and they did not fail to show it at every control where the airmen were compelled to land. The start was made from the Brooklands aerodrome on July 22, the first stop being at Hendon, the London aerodrome, some 20 miles distant. Those who traveled along the roads leading to either of these aerodromes on that eventful day were left in no doubt as to the interest taken in the event. It is no exaggeration to say that the traffic was blocked for miles, and it was with the utmost difficulty that any progress could be made at all.

The day after the conclusion of the race M. Beaumont received a message at the Savoy hotel, where he was staying, to say that the King would like to see him. M. Beaumont replied that he had no clothes other than a gray summer suit, but he was told to come nevertheless; indeed, his majesty would prefer to see him like that. At 12 o'clock therefore the French naval officer arrived at Buckingham palace, and was conducted by an equestrian to his majesty's study, where he remained in conversation with the King for about half an hour.

M. Beaumont expressed himself as delighted with the gracious action of the King in receiving and congratulating him upon his victory. "I found him most gracious and sympathetic. Of course, he speaks French perfectly," said M. Beaumont.

## AVIATOR BEAUMONT LEAVING PALACE



Winner of Daily Mail \$50,000 prize (center) coming from Buckingham palace after audience with the King.

## ORVILLE WRIGHT PERFORMS FEATS ON AERIAL TRIP

NEW YORK—Orville Wright at dusk Monday night, with the moon looming up over his flying machine at Hempstead Plains, rose to an altitude of about 2000 feet and went through many maneuvers. When Aviator Harry N. Atwood and his manager, Leo Stevens, left here yesterday for Chicago to complete plans for Mr. Atwood's flight from Milwaukee to New York it was announced that the starting point might be changed to St. Louis. A successful air journey to this city from St. Louis would exceed the world's cross-country record 225 miles, whereas the Milwaukee journey would give a margin of only 52 miles.

CHICAGO—Lieut. E. A. Jousset, thirteenth infantry, U. S. A., is here today to arrange the camp for the federal force which will observe the aviation meet. In the corps will be 50 men, 10 comprising the gun crew of the signal corps and 40 aviators, wireless and electrical experts.

PARIS—Aviator Vedrines who was second in the Daily Mail race in England, has decided to start soon on a non-stop flight from Paris to Madrid. He is confident of remaining 15 hours in the air, traveling all the time on a straight line and hopes in this way to establish an unquarable hold upon the Michelin cup.

## NAHANT HOLDS SPECIAL MEETING

NAHANT, Mass.—A special town meeting was called to order this afternoon to decide whether the town shall appropriate an extra \$5000 to add to the \$75,000 voted last March to erect a fire-proof town hall. The warrant also contains a phrase which will make it possible for the entire question to be reopened. Senator Lodge was expected to be present.

At an indignation meeting Monday night to protest against the action of the selectmen in setting the town meeting for 4 o'clock in the afternoon instead of the evening, Daniel J. Finnerty, one of the new town hall committee, said that Senator Lodge had been in favor of the town hall according to the Finnerty plans, but that a conference with the senator Sunday gave reason to doubt that he would favor the \$5000 proposition.

## MR. HAMMOND RETURNING

LIVERPOOL—John Hays Hammond, special United States envoy to the coronation, will sail for Boston today on the S.S. Franconia. He has been motoring in Scotland.

## THREE AMBASSADORS AND FIVE MINISTERS NAMED BY PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

had experience in the diplomatic service. He was formerly a member of Congress.

Larz Anderson was born in Paris, France, Aug. 15, 1866. He graduated from Harvard in the class of '88. He was second secretary to the United States legation and embassy at London, 1891-3. From 1893-7 he was first secretary and charge d'affaires of the United States embassy at Rome. During the Spanish-American war he was a captain and assistant adjutant-general in the United States volunteers. He acted as adjutant-general of the second division of the second army corps. Mr. Anderson is also a past commander in the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare of Italy and a grand officer of the crown of Italy. His home is on Massachusetts avenue, Washington. His country estate, "Weld," is at Brookline, Mass. He has an office in Boston.

Arthur Matthias Beaupre was born in Oswego, Ill., July 29, 1853. He is a former consul-general and secretary to the legation at Guatemala and Colombia. He served as minister plenipotentiary to Argentine Republic, Netherlands and Luxemburg and is a member of the administrative council, permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. His home is in Aurora, Ill.

John G. A. Leishman was born at Pittsburgh March 28, 1857, where he has been identified with the Carnegie steel interests. He has served the United States in diplomatic capacities in Turkey, Switzerland and Italy.

John Ridgely Carter was born at Baltimore Nov. 28, 1864. He has been connected with the embassy at London, minister to Roumania and a member of the Alaska boundary tribunal.

Lloyd Bryce, author, was born at Flushing, L. I., Sept. 20, 1851. He is a former postmaster-general of New York state and member of the Fifty-fifth Congress. His home is in New York.

Charles Page Bryan was born in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1856. He practiced law in Colorado and was a member of the Colorado House of Representatives. He was also a colonel on the staff of Governor Eaton of that state. He has served as a diplomat to China, Brazil, Switzerland, Portugal and Belgium. His home is now in Belgium.

## ACTING MAYOR GIVES WELCOME TO NEGRO ELKS

"Men of your color defended Boston in the massacre that preceded the revolution, during the civil war you helped preserve the Union and at San Juan hill in the Spanish war your race did its share for the defense of our country."

With these words acting Mayor Walter L. Collins began his greeting to the Negro Elks of the World, in convention today at Faneuil hall.

"Boston is proud," he said, "to have you within her gates. In behalf of her 700,000 citizens I extend to you a hearty welcome."

J. Frank Wheaton, grand exalted ruler of the order, replied to the acting mayor's welcome. A telegram from Governor Foss regretting his unavoidable absence was read.

This afternoon the delegates are having an outing at Bass Point, Nahant. Band, concerts, dancing and athletic events are the principal attractions. Tomorrow morning business sessions of the grand lodge will begin at Paine Memorial hall, Appleton street.

## WINTHROP ELKS PLAN NEW HOME

WINTHROP, Mass.—Winthrop lodge of Elks will construct a \$35,000 home on its land just above the Washington chambers, on Washington avenue. The members of the lodge plan to begin work on the foundation on or about Sept. 1, with the intention of having the building finished and ready to occupy the latter part of January of next year. The structure will be two and one half stories in height.

MIDDLEBORO TAX RATE \$21.50  
MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The tax rate for 1911 will be \$21.50, an increase of 70 cents over that of 1910.

## HOME-MADE BREAD

from Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour appeals to the eye and the appetite. Upon request we will mail you a valuable PRIZE RECIPE for RAISIN BREAD.

FRANKLIN MILLS CO. 131 STATE STREET, BOSTON

## GENERAL LECONTE ASSURED FOR NEXT PRESIDENT OF HAITI

PORT AU PRINCE—General Leconte's election to the presidency is considered assured.

After General Firmin arrived Monday aboard the Caravelle, General Leconte sent a delegation to inform him that his landing at present was inadvisable, as it probably would result in excitement and disturb order, so that it would be better for him to return on board the same ship on Aug. 13, when possibly he may land. This action is approved by the public.

The Senate will elect General Leconte for a seven-year period on Thursday.

Perfect quiet prevails ashore, but naval vigilance is unrelaxed.

Five hundred laborers are working on the national railroad at Cape Haitien, and 10,000 will start work here as soon as General Leconte guarantees immunity from trouble, which he is expected to do today.

The full Haytian cabinet formed by General Leconte is as follows: Minister of war, General Zamor; minister of the interior, Mons. Couvin; foreign minister, Mons. Guillaud; minister of public instruction, Mons. Laroche; minister of agriculture, Mons. Bellard; minister of finance, Mons. Sansaricq.

## CITY GIVES \$10,000 PRIZE FOR DESIGNS

NEW YORK—Richard Vincent Aderente and A. E. Foringer of this city were awarded Monday night the \$10,000 prize offered by the city of Yonkers for the best designs submitted for the mural decorations of the common council chamber of the new city hall. This is said to be the largest amount of money ever expended by a city of the size of Yonkers for similar drawings, and is two thirds of the amount paid by Boston to the late E. M. Abbey for his famous Holy Grail panel in the public library.

The competition was open to all artists in the United States and more than 50 entered.

## AMUSEMENTS CREATORE AND HIS BAND

American League Park  
Every Night Including  
Sunday. Special Features  
This Evening  
EL CAPITAN.....Sousa  
WILLIAM TELL.....Rosini  
MILKAD.....Sullivan  
CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.....Strauss  
ALICE, WHERE ART THOU?.....Ascher  
IRISH CAPRICE.....Creatore

**BOSTON NEW YORK**  
225  
Special through car leaves Postoffice sq. daily and Sunday at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and information at Pass. Dept. B. & N. St. Ry. Co., 200 Washington st.  
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7:30

## NORUMBEGA PARK

OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.  
Magnificent Covered Open Air Theatre  
Vaudeville, 3:30 and 8:05. Cafe, Etc.

## Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## WESTWARD DEFEATS SCHOONER ELENA IN NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE

A. S. Cochran's Fast Yacht Wins From the Plant Boat for First Time in the Big American Regatta

### ADVENTURESS WINS

MONTAUK POINT, L. I.—A light northeast breeze helped the New York Yacht Club fleet out of Fort Pond bay about 7 o'clock this morning and gave the racing yachts a fairly good start an hour later on their 52½-mile run to New Bedford. A heavy fog bank lay on the fleet all night, but it lifted at sunrise, and when the fleet got under way it was quite clear for a distance of eight miles.

Soon after the flagship hoisted colors at 7 a. m. the fleet began to move out to start off Culloden point, where the regatta committee was found with the line set. A score of steam yachts went out of the bay with the fleet and clustered about the start waiting for the yachts. The start was along the customary lines, with the small boats leaving first and the large schooners bringing up the rear.

Vice-Commodore Blair announced before the starting that the fleet would anchor tonight at Padanarum, the shore resort of New Bedford, Mass.

The preparatory signal was blown at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes later the 30-footers got away all in the first tack with the wind light from the northeast, so that the yachts were not quite able to lay their course. The Istalena gained the honors in the large sloop class, and the Katrina in the small schooners.

For the third time on the cruise the Westward beat out the Elena for best place and half an hour after the start the Cochran yacht was leading by a quarter of a mile.

The wind was very light but the Westward seemed to have picked up the most of the air and held it well.

All the yachts carried light head sails and at 9 a. m. the leaders were still inside Montauk point, with the Istalena making the pace. As the yachts worked down Block Island sound the wind hauled to the eastward and brought in some fog, but there were clear skies to the westward and incoming fishermen declared that the day would be a pleasant one, although it looked like slow work with the breeze dead ahead.

Getting a fleet as large as that of the New York Yacht Club underway is no small task. Usually the smaller craft, such as the little sailing yachts that do not care to go into the racing game, slip away early and are well along on the day's run before the rest start. Then the regatta committee climbs on board the tug and establish the starting line, followed by all hands that desire to go into the day's struggle for cups and fame. A portion of the power fleet follows and some of them linger to see the struggle for the best berth at the line, while others keep on after the little cruisers that are almost held down by this time.

The preparatory whistle finds a whole flock of racers hovering about the committee tug, all apparently unconscious of any one else but every skipper keeping a close watch to see what the other fellow is doing in his class. The preparatory whistle sounds on the even hour or the even 15 minutes after it and five minutes later comes the warning.

The little 30-footers are now crowding up to the line and every skipper is ready for the struggle that may give him a long lift out at the start, or handicap him badly at the very outset of the day's sport. Half a minute before the third whistle, the start for the small sloops, a dozen of the little fellows are crowding each other and hustling about like a bunch of ponies behind the barrier.

The starting whistle shrieks and away they go with some shouting and much pulling and hauling by the crew. There is usually scarcely more than 15s. between the first boat that reached the line, three seconds after the whistle, to the last yacht that got the worst of the fight.

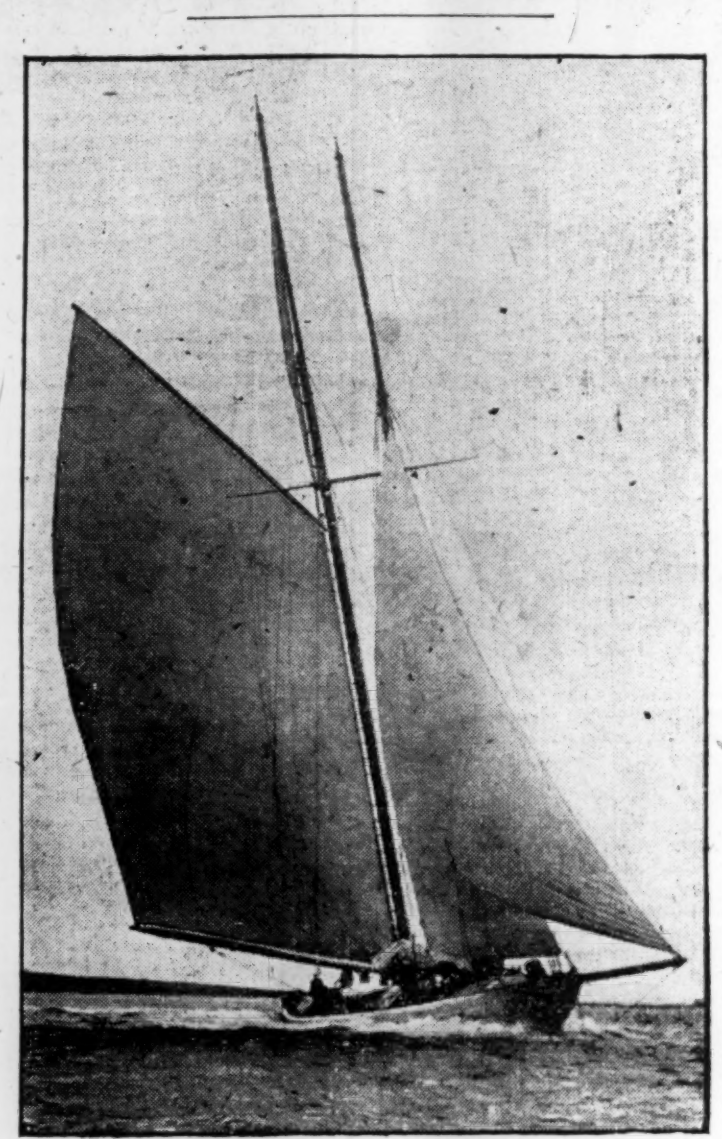
The large sloops come next and the game is repeated, although these yachts do not crowd up quite as close to the line while the time is running out. But most of them are pretty near there when the fourth whistle blows.

This disposes of the single stickers and clears the field for the small schooners. These yachts keep off even farther than the large sloops, for tacking or wearing ship on a schooner is mean work for all hands with two sets of runners to be looked for, and a foretopsail to be hauled up and sheeted home.

Usually it is 15s or 20s after the whistle before the first bowsprit comes poking across the line, although some venturesome skipper may have judged his time to a nicety and pulled out a good lead by his good judgment.

But the real fight comes with the big schooners, the Elena, Westward, Iroliita and Enchantress. At this game Capt. Dennis is past master. In a large majority of the races in which he has sailed the Plant yacht, he has won the best berth at the line seeming without the slightest effort or anxiety on his part, while the rest of the fleet appeared to be struggling to get anywhere near the

## SECOND YACHT TO DEFEAT ELENA



A. S. COCHRAN'S FAST SCHOONER WESTWARD Won from M. F. Plant's boat Monday in New York Yacht Club cruise.

line when the whistle sounded. Commodore Clark of the Philadelphia-Corinthian Yacht Club, who sails his own Iroliita, dislikes to get into close quarters with the Elena and almost invariably hangs well back and lets the other yachts have it out with the Plant boat.

Since the Westward entered the game Captain Dennis has not had quite such an easy time, and off New Haven last Saturday he was not only badly beaten but found his ship almost becalmed under the smother of the Westward's towering canvass. Former Commodore Morgan of the New York Yacht Club is one of the cleverest amateur skippers afloat, and he usually takes the Westward's wheel in these starts.

After these large schooners have departed the committee waits for the auxiliaries and this means some delay, for these big yachts, built more for power work than for sailing, are not easily handled and are some minutes getting to the line. If the wind is fair and well astern former Commodore James makes sail on the big bark Aloha, and, when all her canvas has set, it takes some of the old salts on the fleet back to clipper days.

For the first time since the fleet left Glen Cove Friday, the yachts completed a day's run Monday in time for an anchorage by dinner time and also to extend congratulations to the day's winners, the schooner Westward, owned by A. S. Cochran of New York, and the sloop Adventuress, owned by C. C. Rumrill of Springfield, Mass.

The victory of the Westward over the Elena by 14m. and 23s. was partly due to flukes early in the 21-mile racing run from New London to this point, although in the last half of the race the Westward steadily increased her advantage. It was the Westward's first victory over the almost unbeaten Elena and Captain Cochran declares that it will not be the last.

The Elena's record stands at 11 victories and two defeats, her losses being to the Iroliita on the recent cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club and the Westward Monday. It was a hard day for the Plant yacht, for the tide seized her early in the race and nearly twisted her centerboard off. At one time she was one quarter of a mile ahead of the Westward when the wind left her. After that she steadily dropped astern and even the Iroliita beat her, boat for boat.

The Taormina had no difficulty in defeating her old rival, the Katrina, but the Seneca, owned by Demaree Lloyd, after getting well into the lead, was left far behind by the fluky breeze and did not finish. The summary:

Yacht	Owner	Corrected Time
Westward, A. S. Cochran		4:46:40
Elena, M. F. Plant		5:01:18
CLASS B		
Iroliita, F. Walter Clark		4:52:00
Enchantress, W. E. Iselin		5:40:30
Avenge, Daniel Bacon		5:01:42
CLASS B AND C (SPECIAL)		
Ariel, F. L. Leland		5:43:04
Sea Fox, D. B. Pratt		5:43:04
CLASS D		
Taormina, W. S. Eaton		5:46:38
Katrina, J. B. Ford		5:53:20
SLOOPS, CLASS K		
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon		4:52:20
Avenge, Daniel Bacon		5:01:42
Hester		5:10:12
CLASS L		
Adventuress, C. C. Rumrill		5:50:21
Indefatigable, H. G. S. Noble		5:28:35
Gardens, G. F. Baker, Jr.		5:53:07

**CHICAGO AFTER PITCHER LEROY**  
BAY CITY, Mich.—The Chicago National League management has secured a five-day option on Pitcher Leroy and Third Baseman Evans of the Bay City, South Michigan, team. The Boston American management has been negotiating for Evans, but Chicago has first choice.

## BOSTON NATIONALS TO USE \$2500 WORTH OF BALLS THIS YEAR

At \$15 a Dozen, Lost Balls Rapidly Bring the Total Up to a Surprising Amount of Money

### AVERAGE 8 A GAME

Many fans who have watched the baseballs sail over the fences at the Walpole street grounds have wondered, from time to time, how many of these ever come back and how many were lost. It is easy to imagine that in the course of a season the loss in money to the club is considerable.

Last year the National league officials kept a careful account on this matter. It was found that eight balls were used to a game. Many more balls were lost during the regular morning practice than in the afternoon games. The bill for balls at \$15 a dozen at the end of the season was well over \$1000.

This year the cost to the National league club will be considerably greater. Probably at the end of the season the \$2500 mark will have been reached. Thirty-seven balls were used in one game recently, and many of these were lost.

Balls that are not lost in the regular games are only used thereafter for practice, and it is at this time that the most severe loss to the club is experienced. The reason for this is obvious—there are no policemen and other people at the grounds to return those which are driven out by the players.

When the ball becomes at all worn it is either thrown away or becomes the property of some souvenir hunter. The players themselves get many for this purpose. Often, after a remarkable play, a brand new ball goes into the possession of the man who made it.

It seems possible that the balls might be recovered for practice use after they become worn, but according to the club officials this is more bother than it is worth.

Of course there is also the souvenir hunter in the stands, and often balls that go into the bleachers are not returned. It is seldom, however, that a ball finding its way into the numbered seats is not promptly thrown back.

## POWER BOATS ARE ON LONG CRUISE

DETROIT—Ten power boats, eight of which were contestants, started from Windmill Point in Lake St. Clair Monday on the first annual reliability cruise under the auspices of the Great Lakes Power Boat League for a \$2500 silver trophy donated by Commodore William E. Scripps of Detroit.

One week from tonight the boats are scheduled to run into the harbor of Grand Island, Buffalo, and the craft with the highest standing, based on a percentage system of penalizations, will be declared winner of the contest. The cruise is approximately 650 miles in length.

### AFTER OLYMPIC GAMES FUND

NEW YORK — With \$1000 from the Amateur Athletic Union as a starter, the \$50,000 fund to defray the expenses of the American team at the Stockholm olympic games next year, has today been started. There are no regularly assigned solicitors, but those promoting the project say that upon the generosity of the American athletic public depends whether or not America is represented at the classic.

### BURMAN MAKES NEW RECORD

SCRANTON, Penn.—A new auto record for a mile on a half-mile track was recorded by Bob Burman, driving his 200-horsepower car here Monday. He covered the distance in 1m. 8s. two-fifths of a second better than the record. The world's record on a half-mile track is 1m. 6s. done on a circular banked track. In the half-mile time trials Burman came within one-fifth of a second of equaling the world's record of 341-5s.

### EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	46	37	.551
Toronto	46	41	.524
Baltimore	42	40	.512
Buffalo	42	42	.500
Montreal	40	45	.475
Jersey City	41	55	.427
Newark	35	63	.353
Providence	38	60	.389

### RESULTS MONDAY

Providence 3, Buffalo 7.  
Rochester 3, Jersey City 1.  
Toronto 3, Newark 1.  
Baltimore 6, Montreal 0.

### TODAY'S GAMES

Buffalo at Providence.  
Montreal at Baltimore.  
Rochester at Jersey City.  
Newark at Toronto.

### NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Lowell	50	38	.569
Worcester	51	39	.565
Lawrence	50	41	.549
Brookline	48	43	.527
Andover	46	42	.523
Fall River	39	49	.443
New Bedford	35	63	.353
Haverhill	32	56	.364

### TODAY'S GAMES

Brookline at Lowell.  
Worcester at Lynn.  
New Bedford at Lawrence.  
Fall River at Haverhill.

## MUCH INTEREST IN COMING RACE FOR CHILDS CUP

Indian Harbor Yacht Club Issues Challenge to Atlantic Yacht Club, Present Holder—Others to Compete

NEW YORK—Yachtsmen in local waters are just now looking forward to the series of races which is to be held for the Childs perpetual challenge trophy, following the challenge issued by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich.

Although no challengers have as yet been named, one will unquestionably be Joyant, the recent winner of the series for the Manhasset bay challenge cup. Joyant is the property of Commodore W. H. Childs, the original donor of the trophy.

According to the deed of gift, one race must be held among yachts of Class M and below. Each organization is allowed two representatives which sail on actual ratings in one class. There are no restrictions regarding the course with the exception that the starting and finishing line must be in Gravesend bay, and that one leg must be to windward.

The prize is now held by the Atlantic Yacht Club, which won the trophy from the Crescent Athletic Club by default in 1910.

The race will be sailed during the annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The contest will take place Friday, Aug. 25, the day following the ending of the last of the series of races. The day is an ideal one, for at that time the lower bay will have many visitors from Long Island sound and Great South bay. Already several of these organizations have decided to enter craft. The Larchmont Yacht Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Marine and Field Club, and the New York Canoe Club all have their eyes on the prize. It is known that the Crescent Athletic Club will enter Suelow, the property of Commodore Edgar F. Luckenbach, but the representatives of the other clubs have not as yet been announced.

The lower bay organizations will be well represented in the struggle. Of course the Atlantic Yacht Club will defend the prize, and in addition, the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Marine and Field Club, and the New York Canoe Club all have their eyes on the prize. It is known that the Crescent Athletic Club will enter Suelow, the property of Commodore Edgar F. Luckenbach, but the representatives of the other clubs have not as yet been announced.

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## OPEN REGATTA OF BOSTON Y. C. HELD OFF MARBLEHEAD

Races Will Count for Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts and Boston Y. C. Championship Trophies

MARBLEHEAD—The annual open regatta of the Boston Yacht Club, which will count for Y. R. A. of M. Interclub and B. Y. C. championships, is being held this afternoon, with the starting line off the Point. There is racing in the following classes: Class P, 31-raters; class D, catboats; first special rating class; class I, 18-footers; sonder class; second special rating class; class T, 15-footers; class X, dories, and Interclub classes A, B, C and S.

The special open regatta of the Eastern Y. C. that was to open the Marblehead midsummer race week had to be postponed yesterday because of the fog. Although at times in the harbor there were bright spots and slight liftings of the dense blanket, the committee found it so thick outside that there was no chance for sailing the race. This regatta probably will be held later, at a date to be announced by the regatta committee.

## BOSTON SCHOOL ATHLETES MAKE GOOD RECORDS

A number of clever performances were made by schoolboy athletes of Boston in the games held at three of the city's playgrounds yesterday afternoon. The junior track and field games held at the Charlesbank gymnasium furnished several surprises, with M. Herman and A. Gray each winning two events.

At the meet held at Wood Island park, some good races were witnessed. James McCormick was the star of the event, winning first in the 50-yard dash and the running high jump.

The junior meet of the schoolboys of South Boston was held on the M street playground and a large number participated. No time or distance was taken in any of the contests.

## TROPHY FINALS WON BY DEDHAM

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—In the finals for the Overture cups in the Point Judith polo tournament here Monday afternoon, Dedham second defeated Aiken, 12 to 7. Dedham allowed Aiken four goals, but quickly recovered this handicap and won the match with ease. Cooperstown walked away from the Philadelphia Country Club Freebooters, 10 to 10 in the first event for the Atlantic cups. The Freebooters made but one goal, near the end of the final period, the other nine being their handicap.

## BUNDY DEFEATS LITTLE IN N. Y. TENNIS SINGLES

National Doubles Champions H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander Win Their Matches Easily

NEW YORK—T. C. Bundy of California defeated R. D. Little in the New York state lawn tennis championship tournament Monday on the turf courts of the Crescent Athletic Club. The score of the match, which was easily one of the best that Little has ever contested, was 6-8, 6-4, 6-3. The result advanced Bundy to the semi-final round of the singles in the lower half.

The players occupied the gallery court. Little started his game with a show of aggressiveness that sent him into the lead at 4-2. He raced to the net for everything. In the early games he had his celebrated drop volley shot working to perfection, and after a lot of brilliant playing won the first set at 8-6.

That seemed to be the signal for Bundy to force his own game. He caught all of Little's volleys and returned the ball with a drive that always proved good for a pass. Bundy also used a fadeaway shot, in which he chops his stroke to a considerable degree, and this caused Little considerable trouble at the end. Little could not approach his opponent at this sort of playing, being defeated in the deciding sets, with only seven games to his credit.

Interest in the doubles centered upon the appearance of F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett, the national and state champions. The two discounted all reports as to their being short on practice. They worked as smoothly together as of old. The rallies at the net were brought off with the same snapping surety, while no opening went unfilled by a pass. They beat H. L. Westfall and Samuel A. Westfall 6-2, 6-0. Following this a default carried them into the third round.

L. E. Mahan, the former Columbia champion, eliminated F. C. Inman, the present holder of the New York state title, in the singles, 6-4, 6-3. The outcome of this contest was considered an upset. Inman ranked on the national list as 15 for last season, while Mahan was 29. Another singles that contained the elements of a reversal was the defeat of R. H. Palmer by T. R. Pell, by the score of 6-2, 6-4. The summary:

### NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, MEN'S SINGLES

Third round—T. R. Pell defeated R. H. Palmer, 6-2, 6-4.  
Fourth round—L. E. Mahan defeated F. C. Inman, 6-4, 6-3.

### MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES

First round—H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander defeated S. A. Westfall and H. L. Westfall, 6-2, 6-0. R. W. Seabury and G. H. Middlebrook defeated G. I. Burr and H. Swain, 6-3, 10-8.

Second round—G. M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated W. H. Y. Hackett and C. H. Leonard, 6-1, 7-5; C. M. Bull, Jr., and H. C. Martin defeated J. J. Grant and A. S. Huggins, 6-2, 6-2; H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander defeated F. H. Davis and L. de P. Irving, by default.

Third round—G. M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated Dr. Ewing Taylor and G. Clark, by default.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Louisville 2, Toledo 0.  
Indianapolis 3, Columbus 2.  
Kansas City 1, Minneapolis 0.

### SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Birmingham 3, Atlanta 2.  
Birmingham 4, Atlanta 1.  
New Orleans 3, Memphis 3.

### SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Albany 2, Charleston 1.  
Columbus 3, Savannah 2.  
Columbia 3, Jacksonville 4.  
Macon 5, Augusta 2.

### TRI-STATE LEAGUE

York 5, Wilmington 4.  
Harrisburg 10, Trenton 2.  
Johnstown 3, Altoona 2.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Philadelphia Nationals have picked up Spencer, the former Boston American catcher, who has been doing good work for St. Paul.

Detroit won its third game of the year from New York yesterday. It was by the narrow margin of 7 to 6, but served to keep the Tigers close behind the Athletics.

Second game of the series with Cleveland this afternoon, and the local team must win in order to keep its present margin over New York, Chicago and Cleveland.

Jackson of Cleveland is certainly a great hitter and base-runner. The combination of Jackson and Lajoie looks nearly as powerful as that of Cobb and Crawford for Detroit.

Chief Bender is doing some great pitching for the Athletics. He has pitched 33 consecutive innings at home without giving a base on balls and has not been scored upon in 36 innings.

Those Athletic-Chicago games yesterday were great contests. Twenty-four innings in one day was a treat to the fans of that city, especially when the home team won both of them.

It is expected that Lewis will be back in the Boston American lineup in time for the games with the Athletics next Friday. Riggett is a fine outfielder but is not up to Lewis as a batter.

It looks as if Jackson of the Boston Nationals was not going to let Jackson of Cleveland outdo him in the hitting line. The local recruit has secured six

## BROWN EXPECTS TO DO BETTER WORK IN ATHLETIC SPORTS

Securing of a Professional Coach Should Improve Showing Made in Track and Field Work

### O'CONNOR OF BATES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University students are looking forward to successful work on the cinder path next spring following the securing of Edward J. O'Connor, the well-known track coach at Bates College. Brown has not had a professional track coach for some years and in consequence the teams have not won much honor. The departure was welcomed by the students and athletes.

Fred W. Marvel, director of athletics, in announcing the change in policy, says that it has been proven that professional coaches in football and baseball have assisted Brown to take leading places in both classes of sport, and therefore he thinks a professional track coach will build up that branch equally as well.

Brown has been notably weak in track work during the past two or three years and nearly all of her few points made in collegiate events have been won by some individual star. There have been good track men in college, but for some reason or other they have not developed under the system here.

There are excellent facilities at Brown for track men, the new cinder track at Andrews field being as good as almost any college track. Lincoln field, on the campus, is also in use during the spring. Usually a goodly squad of men turn out at the first call for training, but as the season wears on men drop away or become ineligible through studies so that at the end of a season Brown's track squad is not what it should be.

Usually the college musters one or two sprinters, one weight man and one long distance man, who compete with honor. The others enter in the events, but do not even qualify in the finals. This condition has prevailed so long that the athletic association has now decided to boost the track work.

It is felt that Brown can care for herself on the baseball diamond and the football gridiron, and Professor Marvel, has decided that the weak point, the track, is due for extensive support. What policy the new coach will follow is of course not yet known here, but his successful work at Bates and before that at Worcester high gives promise that his work here will not be without value.

During the past few years Brown has had no professional track coach. Most of the coaching has been left to Charles H. Huggins, the trainer of all the athletes, but he has not had time to put all of his energies into the track squad. The track team captain generally did the majority of the coaching, assisted by a few graduates who took interest in the work.

With a professional coach at the head of activities, track athletics should boom here in the fall.

### AUTOISTS REACH WORCESTER

WORCESTER—Reaching here Monday, Howard S. Wilcox appeared as the advance guard of auto drivers to compete in the Dead Horse hill climbing contest next Saturday.

### BASEBALL WEDNESDAY

CLEVELAND at 3:15 o'clock.  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
A HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.  
WRIGHT & DITSON, 344 Washington St.; HERRICK & Copley Sq.

Auto Maps W. B. Clarke Co. and Guides 25 & 28 Tremont St.



## REBUKE FOR SENATE SEEN IN PRESIDENT'S TALK ON PEACE PACTS

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Md.—Those who heard President Taft's reference on Monday at the Chautauqua here to senators opposing the general arbitration treaties just signed by the United States, Great Britain and France, discerned in his words a gentle rebuke for their zeal for the Senate prerogatives, at the expense even of world peace.

"I confess myself unable to perceive the substance of such a point," said the President. "The fact that the Senate has the power to make a treaty necessarily involves its power to bind itself as part of the government to the obligations of the treaty."

"That is inherent in the treaty-making power. From time immemorial governments have bound themselves to abide the judgment of third parties in controversies between them."

"What is there, then," he demanded, "to prevent the Senate from settling future controversies of a given description in a treaty by the judgment of an impartial tribunal and to submit to that tribunal not only the question how the issue ought to be decided, but also as a condition precedent, whether the issue is within the terms of the treaty already made?"

"To have these treaties not ratified therefore, by the Senate of the United States, or to have any hesitation and discussion of a serious character in respect to them, would halt the movement toward general peace which has made substantial advance in the last 10 years. To secure the ratification of the treaties, therefore, appeal must be made to the moral sense of the nation."

"This movement has attracted the attention not only of England and of France, but of all the countries of Europe and of the Orient. It is not too much to hope that there are a number of others who will be willing now to sign the same kind of treaties as those already made, and that we may ultimately have a network of such agreements making long strides toward universal peace."

The President asked for the same sort of popular support of the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua.

"I have been surprised to note," he said in beginning, "with what fervor the plain people of every nation welcome the proposal of universal arbitration, not because their real interest in the adoption of the plan is not greater than all other classes in the community, but because it is a somewhat abstract cause, in the success of which they might not be expected to take an immediate interest."

"Of course, in a war it is the common plain people that have to bear most of the suffering. They have to pay most of the taxes, and they secure the least benefit and least glory."

"The arbitration treaties," the President said, "provided that every question of a justifiable nature should be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration, and that they defined what justifiable means."

"The treaty may be called almost a treaty not only to avoid war, but even to avoid arbitration, for it is only in the last instance, after the commission shall have failed in a year's time to propose a satisfactory solution, that even arbitration is to be resorted to."

### Seek to Amend Treaties

WASHINGTON—If ratification is attempted of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France at this session of Congress, an amendment will be proposed to the joint high commission of inquiry clause.

Senator Root of New York is one of those who believe that this provision of the treaty is not now satisfactory. It is likely that if he does not draft the change which will be put before the Senate, he will aid in that work.

"If they keep us here too long," said Senator Smoot of Utah, "we may go ahead and act upon the arbitration treaties."

Senator Bacon, who is leading the Democratic opposition, was unrelenting in his determination to hinder immediate progress. It is expected that the treaties may be considered at a meeting of the committee on foreign relations on Wednesday. Some senators are opposed to taking up the treaties in committee at this session. Senator Cullom of Illinois, the chairman, favors immediate action and ratification.

### JEWISH CHILDREN ON SAIL

About 300 children from the Federated Jewish Charities, 43 Hawkins street, sailed out today on the Randig excursion on the steamer Monitor to Bumpkins island.

## Advertisements

Intended to appear  
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Saturday's  
Monitor

Should reach The  
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Not Later Than  
Friday Afternoon

To insure proper  
Classification.

# THE THEATRICAL WORLD

### "OVERNIGHT"

Soft moonlight, shining over the Catskill mountains, pours through the windows of the Rip Van Winkle inn. Lounging before the open fire is the hardworking clerk-bellboy-porter droning "My Heart Is Thine" to the humming of his guitar.

A door opens upon the balcony and a size 5 figure of a man in size 14 pajamas floats out. "O, I wish Georgina were here!" Little Richard Kettle's tiny frame vibrates with longing for his strapping bride of a few hours. In the next room is another man's bride, Elsie Darling, a pretty little half portion of a woman.

Georgina Kettle and Percy Darling, a center rush, had stepped off the Hudson river day boat at Poughkeepsie to hunt up missing baggage and got left. Richard and Elsie continued to the next landing. They tried to escape tormenting fellow passengers by taking refuge at the inn, but are followed. In an effort to pass themselves off as man and wife to escape attention they are plunged into still more embarrassments.

### A Novel Farce Climax

And now as little Richard leans desolately against the balcony and little Elsie is having a good-cry in the next room the curtain steals down on the moon and the frelight, while the clerk is plink-plunking "My Heart Is Thine" softly upon his guitar—perhaps the first silent sentimental curtain ever dropped upon the climax act of a farce.

The fun of the thing lies in the utter innocence of Richard. Elsie is timid and clinging, but one has a suspicion she is not quite as unsophisticated as she appears. But Richard is an unfledged joy, a mother's boy who, though 23 in years, is but 12 at heart. He is trusting, gentle, a most manly little fellow.

"You're a man, do something!" wails Elsie. "O, I'll do something! I don't know what, but I'll do something." And little Richard's 28-inch chest expands with admirable though ludicrous determination.

### Mr. Truex' Fine Performance

Ernest Truex is one unceasing joy as Richard. He keeps the little bridegroom real at all times, however brisk the action or absurd the thing he is called on to do. He is handsome of face and gets pointed effects by facial play without grimaces. He never seems conscious of the humor of the scenes, and this proves himself a farcure of the first class.

Of like quality is the acting of Arthur P. Aylsworth as the flip hotel clerk. This far part and its funny performance kept the audience laughing every moment Mr. Aylsworth was in sight. Robert Kelley, too, played Percy smilelessly, and made all possible out of his smaller opportunities. For smiles in their right place one must not forget the billiken of a steward on the boat, played by Tom Lemonier. Miss Margaret Lawrence as Elsie showed much skill as an ingenue, but after the first few minutes began to lose her character effects by playing a grain too much to the audience. She has a very expressive face and a pretty one.

The acting of the others was of varying degree. All are talented, some have mechanical characters of which little but perfunctory burlesque can be made, but they play a grain too consciously to the audience to get the true ring of farce.

The play is droll throughout, and one of two sentimental episodes come as a welcome relief to the almost constant laughter. Mr. Bartholomae, the author, exhibits a surprising gift for invention, for with few materials, and some of them not of the freshest, he has made a real farce. He finds ingenious complications in his material every few minutes and keeps up the fun through the last act. The interest is held until the last of the brief explanations is made and the honeymooners are happily reassured.

It should be added that at no time has author or producer taken advantage of equivocal possibilities of the plot. It is all clean fun. Even the use of the traveling "phycic" stale as it is, has been developed so cleverly as almost to justify its use.

The Shubert theater was crowded. Cast: Caroline Patschen.....Grace Griewood Caroline Patschen.....Sadie Harris Al Rivers.....Wallace Worsley Mrs. S. Rutherford Cleveland.....Terese Deagle Georgian Kettle.....Ann Crewe Richard Kettle.....Ernest Truex Elsie Darling.....Margaret Lawrence Percy Darling.....Robert Kelley Hotel Clerk.....Arthur P. Aylsworth Professor Diggs.....Harry S. Hadfield

### "Clarice"

Majestic—Lindsay Morison stock company in "Clarice" play in four acts by William Gillette.

Dr. Carrington.....Wilson Melrose Dr. Denbeigh.....Rockliffe Fellows Mr. Trent.....James A. Bliss Pink Bemis.....Tom Whyte Bell boy.....William DeWolfe Judith Clancy.....Miss Rose Morison Mrs. Trent.....Mrs. George A. Hibbard Clarice Marland.....Miss Eleanor Gordon

Mr. Morison's well balanced company give another smooth performance this week. Mr. Melrose chooses to make Dr. Carrington a younger and more vigorous man than that projected by Mr. Gillette, and Miss Gordon, while debarrd by nature from picturing the clinging and fragile so easy for Miss Doro, gives a finely composed characterization.

Mr. Melrose was admirable in the scene with the rose in which he must show silently his grief at parting with his ward. Striving, too, were his scenes of strong feeling.

Miss Gordon was at her best in the silent scenes. She missed the very appealing note in the character upon which the spirituelle Miss Doro played so

finely. Miss Gordon somehow appears so well able to take care of herself.

The very humanness and smoothness of the Morison players is slightly against them in this piece. Their work is close to life, but not to the artificialities of their present material. There needs to be a sharpening up of the "points" all around. Mrs. Hibbard gets these points in the scenes with Denbeigh. To those with Carrington she is so subtly true to life as to be a little under tone in the stately part she has to act.

Miss Rose Morison, again, is far more believably a colored many right out of the South than Miss LaVerne was, yet she, too, needs to point up her lines, for Clancy is staid, for all Mr. Gillette's cleverness in trying to hide his cogs.

James A. Bliss was admirable as Winnie with aspirations as to his health. Not even Tom Wise acted the part more effectively, and Mr. Bliss is much better than the other two Trents Mr. Gillette brought here. Rockliffe Fellows was convincing as Denbeigh, the most real character in the play. Tom Whyte's facial make-up was wretched, but otherwise his Bemis was good.

The agreeable play entertained two large audiences Monday. It was good to hear the laughter that filled the theater during the famous dinner scene.

### B. F. KEITH'S

Kajiyama, a Japanese, heads the bill at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater this week with an astonishing display of handwriting feats. He can write backwards or upside down more easily than any but an expert can write forwards. When the board is reversed the writing shows beautifully clear and uniform. He writes with both hands at the same time.

By means of a toy dirigible balloon, which he sent out over the heads of the audience, he showed his ability to control the movements of air craft by wireless waves.

Another feature was the always welcome appearance of Miss Valerie Bergere in a sketch called "She Wanted Affection." The star and her support were heartily applauded.

Others who appeared were the Zarrel brothers in feats of strength, the three Methven sisters in a pretty musical sketch, the Miss Burnham and Wood in a musical specialty act, Herbert's dog in varied amusing feats, Arthur Bowen in cartoon sketching to song accompaniment, and a funny baseball sketch by Welch, Mealy and Melrose.

### VIEWS OF CORONATION

"Kinamcolor" motion pictures, showing incidents of the coronation of King George V., were shown for the first time in Boston Monday afternoon and evening by F. Eugene Farnsworth. The views are in natural colors, and very clear. Often the audience broke out into applause at some striking scene. There are nine sections, showing normal London, the unveiling of Queen Victoria's memorial, review of the troops, garter investiture of the Prince of Wales, the royal northwest mounted police, the coronation regalia, the coronation procession, the royal progress through London and the royal naval review. Conspicuous in the latter is the American battleship Delaware. There is a special orchestra and music under the direction of Joseph Marr and singing by choir boys of appropriate chants. E. D. Wilder is organist.

### Amusement Notes

The Sunday night concerts in the open air theater at Norumbega park will continue indefinitely. There were two large audiences at the open air theater yesterday. The vaudeville program this week includes the Carlo grand opera quartet, in selections from the operas; Jock McKay, in singing, dancing, bagpipe selections and Scotch dialect songs; a black-face comedy musical act by Leopold and Francis, and Alexander's Russian dancers. Bailey and Fickett do clever barrel jumping. There is a new series of motion pictures.

"Wildfire" is announced for next week at the Majestic. So successful has been the Morison stock season that arrangements have been made to continue it until the middle of September.

### DRAMA IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

"The Girl Who Couldn't Lie" LONDON—Under the above title a new comedy in three acts by Keble Howard is being presented at the Criterion theater. The theme of it is a somewhat well worn one made familiar many years ago in Sir W. S. Gilbert's delightful fantasy, "The Palace of Truth," and in more recent times in "The Naked Truth."

The great point of difference between the present play and these, is that whereas in the two former it required some special talisman, such as a magic ring, etc., to produce the truth, the young heroine's disagreeable veracity in Keble Howard's comedy is purely the result of a sharp attack of conscience.

### Tells Only The Truth

The scene opens at breakfast time and when all the family are assembled in different states of early morning dishevelment and disagreeableness, Pauline arrives upon the scene and at once announces her intention of speaking nothing but the truth for the rest of her life. It is, in fact, to be her life's work.

As is so often the case, however, with this sort of people, she commences by operating upon others, from her father down to her youngest sister, she recounts to all her family in turn the disagreeable truths concerning themselves. Having reduced them to a state of indignant collapse, she proceeds further and trips her games on the family serving maid who, however, to use her own parlance,

is not "taking any" and retires to the kitchen.

Then Pauline's fiancé is announced. Pauline wishing to have a few words with him alone, requests her family to leave the room. This they do, but while Pauline is talking him, various members manage to drop in on the pretence of fetching something they have left behind, incidentally finding out how things are progressing between the engaged couple. The upshot of it all is, that, in spite of everything and the disagreeable change that has come over Pauline, he is determined to stick to her. "Then," says Pauline, "let me show you the family you are thinking of marrying into," and flinging the folding doors wide open, she reveals the whole of her family intently eavesdropping.

### Breaks Up the Whole Family

After estranging a rich uncle and most of the family friends Pauline is obliged to retire, and takes a place as a governess in Scotland and afterwards as a companion to a lady. To one and all of these people Pauline tells the unfortunate truth about themselves, and is turned out, finally finding herself poor and starving in a miserable attic and praying to return home. Her family are delighted to see her again and ready to forgive and forget. Her lover, too, has remained faithful in his heart, and Pauline confesses that what she had thought was conscientiousness was mere priggishness, and that if she had begun by telling the truth about anybody it should have been about herself. So all, presumably, ends happily.

On the whole the play is amusing enough, even witty in places and the dialogue neatly turned. But it is not the work of a finished craftsman. The characterization is over-drawn, and so renders the play unconvincing. It is admirably played by Edmund Gwenn, Miss Agnes Thomas and Miss Sydney Fairbrother.

Like the play the acting was good in parts, especially in those mentioned. Pauline herself was played by a new discovery, Miss Muriel Pope. This young lady has the inestimable advantage of a peculiarly rich and distinct speaking voice, which she uses admirably and naturally with no trace of forced utterance or self-conscious expression.

### IN NEW YORK

The new season was opened Monday evening when "The Girl of My Dreams" received its first New York performance at the Criterion theater. The book of the piece is by Wilbur D. Nesbit, a Chicago journalist. Otto Hauerbach wrote the lyrics and Karl Huchna composed the music.

The music. The story is that of a gay young bachelor sobered by friendship with a demure Quaker girl. His past seems for a time likely to overtake his future when the girl and her father discover him in embarrassing situations. He cannot easily explain. All ends happily, of course. The piece is pretty and considerably politer in tone than most musical shows. Miss Lelia McIntyre plays the Quakeress capably and John Hyams shows advancement as a comedian of refined methods.

and social pleasures in which she and her husband first found mutual interest, and which still interest him. The wife picks out an athletic companion for her husband and continues unceasing study of the cook book. The wife's sister comes on a visit and quickly upsets the three-cornered household by arousing the wife to a sense of her duty. Miss Crossman plays the sister, Miss Minnie Dupree the wife and Frank Mills the husband.

### PLANS OF THE LIEBLERS

The Plymouth theater, the new playhouse erected by Liebler & Co., on Eliot street, Boston, will be dedicated early in September by the Irish players. This was announced by George C. Tyler, the firm's managing director, on his return from Europe Saturday.

The Irish Players as an organization, have been in existence since 1904, when Miss Horniman, a manageress who has done worthy things on the other side, gave them the Abbey theater, rent free, together with a small subsidy. Ever since the Abbey has filled the part of a national theater for Ireland, developing a folk-drama and a native school of acting. The Players, under the direction of Lady Gregory and William Butler Yeats, have produced in less than seven years 60 new plays and seven adaptations from the foreign drama. During their American tour they will give plays by Bernard Shaw, Lady Gregory, Mr. Yeats and J. M. Synge.

### IN BOSTON

"Overnight," a farce by Philip Bartholomae, opened the new season at the Shubert. The piece is filled with droll complications resulting from the separation of two honeymooning bridegrooms from their brides while on a trip up the Hudson on a day boat. Ernest Truex aroused the most merriment by his characterization of a mild-mannered innocent husband, plunged into embarrassing situations. None of the equivocal possibilities of the plot are used, so the piece is all clean fun. The Lindsay Morison stock company gave a smooth performance of William Gillette's "Clarice" at the Majestic, the best acting being done by Mrs. George A. Hibbard and James A. Bliss. A "Kinamcolor" reproduction of incidents of the coronation festivities began an engagement at Tremont Temple.

End of the Bridge" was running and its presentation in San Francisco is preliminary to its New York opening shortly. A feature of the cast was Miss Henrietta McDennell, especially engaged to act the role of Peter, in which she was so liked at the Castle Square. She will return to Mr. Craig's company next month. Mr. Craig's role of Dr. Garrett was played by Mr. Miller.

MR. MILLER PRODUCES PRIZE PLAY

For the first time outside of Boston "The End of the Bridge," Florence Lincoln's Harvard prize play which ran for nine weeks at the Castle Square, was given in San Francisco last evening. Mr. Miller secured the rights while "The

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the annexation arguments advanced by those in Canada opposed to the reciprocity agreement.

NEW YORK TIMES—And how can the cry of disloyalty be raised any more effectively in Canada itself when those who support reciprocity with the United States also propose to increase the British preference, and are opposed in doing so by those raising the cry of disloyalty? This inconsistency indicates that "the interests" of the Dominion are opposing the people of both the old and the new countries. A campaign of this sort at this time is fatuous, whether in the United States or England or Canada.

WASHINGTON STAR—No one can possibly anticipate anything but good for Canada, unless the movement shall result in annexation. . . . There is not the slightest probability of anything of the kind and this argument being the stock in trade of the opposition cannot have deciding weight with the intelligent Canadians.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER—From now on to Sept. 21 the bogey of annexation of Canada to the United States will be dimmed into the ears of the Canadian voters, together with the tocsin of alarm embodied in the idea that Canadian manufacturers are to be dashed and out if reciprocity is established.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—The nearest the opposition comes to the reciprocity issue is to raise the cry of annexation. This is, of course, an appeal to the prejudices of the Canadians, and as a factor in straining the bonds of friendship that now exist between the two countries is to be greatly deplored.

NEW YORK WORLD—Never since our

civil war has Canadian annexation been more than an academic question. Complete the reciprocity arrangement and unbecome oratory and protected trusts will give up the futile attempt to make of it an issue.

ST. LOUIS POST-DESPATCH—Americans who are familiar with the political history of Canada during the last half century are well aware of the fact that opposition to reciprocity was no part of conservative policy during the long period when Sir John A. Macdonald so successfully led that party. His devotion to a protective tariff never carried him to any such lengths.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—The fate of reciprocity is now in their hands. The maritime provinces and the western ones, with the exception of British Columbia, will be for it. Ontario will be against it, but Quebec should support it. In the past Americans have given little thought to Canadian elections. They will take a deep interest in this year's.

HALIFAX CHRONICLE—Do the people of the maritime provinces want two markets instead of one for their products? Do they want a new market 20 times larger and far more easily reached, with the cheapest method of carriage, that by water, than their present one?

OSHAWA REFORMER—It is only the matter of a few years, even to take their own dates for it, since they were trying to get for Canada the free exchange of natural products with the United States, such as the present reciprocity agreement allows. They had no word of it bringing disruption to the empire at that time. If it would not disrupt the empire then, why should it now?

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

It is possible that the new way of playing the qualifying rounds for the News of the World competition may be the best that it is easy to devise, says H. H. Hutchinson in the London Telegram, but it is hardly to be imagined that it is ideal. It is now decided by ballot in which of two sub-sections those shall play whose geographical place puts them in the southern section, and the result of the ballot this year—the first of the trial of the new system—was to put into the sub-section that played at Acton Braid, Vardon, Duncan, Sherlock and Ball. Now there are only six places for the qualifiers in each sub-section; therefore, if the golf had worked out as it looked as if it ought to on paper, there would have been Horne, Bannister, Johns, Rowe, Hepburn and several more of a like caliber scrambling for the one place left.

If we compare the golfing ability of some of those excluded from the qualification list in the southern section with that of some of those likely to win their way into the qualified entry in other sections, we shall find ourselves rather like the little boy in the story, who went to heaven—wondering both at those who were admitted and at those who were kept out. The West Drayton sub-section of the southern section was not quite so thick with champions and their kin. There were Taylor and Herd, to be sure, but then we come right away to Robson and Mayo. White is hardly at his best. There was more chance there, even on paper, before the fight began, for the smaller, yet still big, men.

However, by way of showing that he feared no foe in champion's armor clad, Leach of Northwood did an extraordinary round at Acton, the day before, of 62, being no less than seven strokes below the previous record score made by Taylor. It is not always well to be in too good form just a day too soon, but Leach managed to keep his game going just well enough to play himself into sixth place when the serious business came on. This he did with scores of 78 and 73—at some long interval from his 62 of the day before. The best done on the day that mattered was Sherlock's 68 in the morning, which he followed with 76 in the afternoon, and so headed the list. It is not to be thought that Joshua Taylor is ever surprised by the excellence of his own play; on the contrary, he always appears as surprised as if a convulsion of nature had happened when it occurs to him to make a stroke that is not a good one. Therefore it is to be supposed that he was not at all astonished to find himself in second place, leading such men as Vardon, Braid and Duncan, who were the others, besides those named already, to qualify in this Acton sub-section.

Meanwhile, in this singular game of golf, wherein we have long learnt not to expect anything except the unexpected, J. H. Taylor was being knocked out at West Drayton, where the qualifying struggle looked a deal easier than at Acton, and he the biggest struggler in it. Robson led the crowd with a total of 150, as against Sherlock's best of 144 at Acton. It is fairly apparent from the scores that West Drayton is the longer and more difficult course. Mayo and

Batley came in equal at two strikes behind the leader; then that gallant golfer, who is a veteran, but can ruffle it with the best of them still, "Sandy" Herd. Catlin was fifth, and Ayton came in at the last place. Besides J. H. Taylor, good men in J. White, Tom Ball, and Rowland Jones have vanished into limbo so far as this News of the World tournament, to be decided at Walton Heath on Oct. 3, 4 and 5, is concerned. Doubtless all inland courses, after the long and trying drought, have been very, very dry, fiery, and tricky. Those who are out may comfort themselves, if there is comfort therein, with the reflection that the test of golf has not been a very equitable one. But, after all, most of the best southerners are there. The lamented-conspicuous exception is Harry Taylor.

BARGE LAUNCHED FOR COMMERCIAL TOWBOAT FLEET

BATH, Me.—Miss Emily Gallagher, a Boston girl, daughter of Charles T. Gallagher, christened the big new barge Helen of the fleet of the Commercial Towboat Company of Boston, which was launched in the Kennebec river at Kelly, Spear Company's yards here Monday.

Among the guests aboard the Helen at the launching were Charles T. Gallagher, director of the company; George H. Woolley, assistant treasurer and manager; Charles W. Parker, Jr., director; Samuel J. Elder and Charles P. Chase, all of Boston; Capt. Albert Dean of Everett, Mass., who assumes charge of the new barge, and Mrs. Dean; Capt. J. E. Lewis of Everett, Mass., who has chartered the barge, with a party of friends from Everett and other places, and H. B. Sawyer, treasurer of the Kelly, Spear Company.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT REFORM CERTAIN

Fire Commissioner Daly has announced that politics and influence will no longer play a part in the administration of the fire department. He is sure of it because hereafter the Massachusetts civil service commission ruling regarding promotions will apply to the department.

This means that seniority, ability to command and competitive examinations of the candidates will all enter into the choice of men for the offices.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Daly, "this will constitute one of the most effective steps possible to promote the efficiency of this department."

## NEW NORTH ADAMS LINE WANTED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—A mass meeting was held Monday evening in the pavilion in Kemp park to protest against the attitude of the Berkshire Street Railway Company, which seeks, it is asserted, through apparent legal loopholes, to avoid the construction of an extension of the trolley line to that section.

## TRAVEL

London—Paris—Bremen

THE GIANTIC  
GEORGE WASHINGTON

NORTH Saturday Aug. 19  
10 A. M.

NEXT EXPRESS SAILING  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 22  
10 A. M.

GERMAN  
Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa  
Next Sailing  
Koenig Albert  
LLOYD Saturday Aug. 26

BALTIMORE-BREMEN Direct, WEDNESDAYS  
One Class (II) Cabin Steamers  
Independent Around the World, \$618  
OCEANIC & CO. Gen'l Assn.,  
83 and 85 State St., Boston.

## WHITE STAR LINE

Boston—Liverpool  
(Via Queenstown)

ARABIC Aug. 15  
(15,801 tons)  
ZEELAND, Aug. 29

CYMRIC, Sept. 5  
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean  
Canopic, Aug. 18, Noon; Romantic, Sept. 13

## LEYLAND LINE

Boston—Liverpool  
One Class Cabin Service (II)  
Rate to Liverpool \$50.00  
Bohemian, Aug. 12, 11:30 A. M.  
Devonian, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.  
OFFICE: 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

## AROUND THE WORLD

ON AN  
OCEAN  
LINER

TWO CRUISES  
By the S. S.  
"CLYDE" (17,000 tons)  
The first to leave  
New York City  
Sept. 21, 1911. The second  
to leave New York City  
Oct. 1, 1911. The third  
to leave New York City  
Oct. 15, 1911. The fourth  
to leave New York City  
Oct. 29, 1911. The fifth  
to leave New York City  
Nov. 12, 1911. The sixth  
to leave New York City  
Nov. 26, 1911. The seventh  
to leave New York City  
Dec. 10, 1911. The eighth  
to leave New York City  
Dec. 24, 1911. The ninth  
to leave New York City  
Jan. 7, 1912. The tenth  
to leave New York City  
Jan. 21, 1912. The eleventh  
to leave New York City  
Feb. 4, 1912. The twelfth  
to leave New York City  
Feb. 18, 1912. The thirteenth  
to leave New York City  
Mar. 4, 1912. The fourteenth  
to leave New York City  
Mar. 18, 1912. The fifteenth  
to leave New York City  
Apr. 1, 1912. The sixteenth  
to leave New York City  
Apr. 15, 1912. The seventeenth  
to leave New York City  
Apr. 29, 1912. The eighteenth  
to leave New York City  
May 13, 1912. The nineteenth  
to leave New York City  
May 27, 1912. The twentieth  
to leave New York City  
June 10, 1912. The twenty-first  
to leave New York City  
June 24, 1912. The twenty-second  
to leave New York City  
July 8, 1912. The twenty-third  
to leave New York City  
July 22, 1912. The twenty-fourth  
to leave New York City  
Aug. 5, 1912. The twenty-fifth  
to leave New York City  
Aug. 19, 1912. The twenty-sixth  
to leave New York City  
Sept. 2, 1912. The twenty-seventh  
to leave New York City  
Sept. 16, 1912. The twenty-eighth  
to leave New York City  
Sept. 30, 1912. The twenty-ninth  
to leave New York City  
Oct. 14, 1912. The thirtieth  
to leave New York City  
Oct. 28, 1912. The thirty-first  
to leave New York City  
Nov. 11, 1912. The thirty-second  
to leave New York City  
Nov. 25, 1912. The thirty-third  
to leave New York City  
Dec. 9, 1912. The thirty-fourth  
to leave New York City  
Dec. 23, 1912. The thirty-fifth  
to leave New York City  
Jan. 6, 1913. The thirty-sixth  
to leave New York City  
Jan. 20, 19



## CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY FOR BUSINESS URGED BY GEORGE W. PERKINS

New York Financier Says  
Competition Is the Cause  
of Low Wages, Idleness  
and Other Conditions

### CALLS FOR INQUIRY

HOUGHTON, Mich.—In an address by George W. Perkins of New York, read before the Michigan College of Mines Monday, the retired financier said that competition is the cause of riches and poverty and that the situation imperatively requires a constructive national policy in commercial affairs.

Having been called to testify before the Stanley steel investigating committee at Washington Mr. Perkins was unable personally to deliver his address, which was on the topic, "Wanted, a Constructive National Policy," and it was read by President McNair.

After reviewing the attitude of the government toward business in the past 20 or more years, Mr. Perkins said that while Congress had pursued great business enterprises for violations of the law, "it has not taken one step to ascertain what good these concerns have accomplished and whether or not there is anything of benefit and value in them that should be preserved. Its slogan has been to 'Millions for destruction, but not one cent for construction.'"

"The civilized world," said Mr. Perkins, "is witnessing the spectacle of our holding an extra session of Congress to enact a policy of reciprocity; of our negotiating peace treaties with European powers, and at the same time of our Congress calling loudly on our attorney-general to force our business men to adopt ruthless, competitive methods."

"This blessed country of ours is suffering from a deluge of politicians and a dearth of statesmen. We must give better men to our public life. We business men have been at fault in many things, but in none more than in our almost utter neglect of our public duty. The promised land is ours, but what we want at the moment is a Moses to lead us out of the wilderness."

"The time has now come when we are obliged to stop and fight the question out. That question clearly is, shall American business men be driven back and forced to continue under old ruthless competitive methods, or shall they be allowed to go forward, keeping pace with the spirit of progress and secure for one and all the many advantages and benefits that come from doing business on a cooperative basis?"

"A business age needs business men. The questions are fairly launched. In the discussion of it and in helping to solve it the United States expects every man to do his duty. Is it not clear that what we need is a constructive national policy in the matter of business?"

## MAJ. GEN. CARTER EXPLAINS TEXAS MANEUVERS VALUE

WASHINGTON—The real purpose of the recent great assemblage of troops in Texas, aside from international considerations, was the creation of one tremendous military unit, and that was successfully accomplished for the first time since the civil war, in the opinion of Major-General Carter, the commander-in-chief of the maneuver division, who has just returned from Texas.

Five times the cost of this operation would not measure the value to the country of the experiment, declared General Carter. It was the first opportunity that the modern army had to get together all branches of the service; the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the transportation and subsistence departments, and to make a thorough test of what had been purely theoretical estimates of the proper balance between them.

The maneuver division mobilized at San Antonio, Tex., early in March has been formally ordered out of existence.

The military value of the cavalry branch has been enormously increased by the adoption of the wireless telegraph, which was used for the first time in this country in the Texas maneuvers.

## GRAND ARMY TRIP INCLUDES NIAGARA

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The members of the department of Rhode Island, Grand Army of the Republic, who are planning to take the tour arranged for them in connection with the forty-fifth annual national encampment at Rochester, Aug. 21 to 25, will visit Niagara Falls and the Thousand Islands before returning.

Col. Philip S. Chase, assistant adjutant-general, says that he has received a large number of entries for the tour.

**HENRY W. DUTTON DAY AFLOAT**  
The floating hospital is off Castle Island today with 235 persons on board, of whom 58 are mothers and eight are children. It is Henry Worthington Dutton day, and the subscriber is Mrs. S. P. Mandell. The night cruise will be in honor of Henry L. Bowditch, and the subscriber is Anonymous.

**PUT \$37,000 IN POSTAL BANK**  
NEW YORK—Postmaster Morgan reports that during the first week of the postal savings bank here 1066 deposits, aggregating \$37,000 were made.

### Seven Questions Named By George W. Perkins As Subjects for Investigation

URGING a constructive national policy in the matter of business, George W. Perkins, the retired New York financier, proposes the following questions as fit subjects for a congressional inquiry:

"First—Has the cost of articles made by the so-called trusts increased or decreased?"

"Second—Have wages increased or decreased?"

"Third—Has labor been more steadily employed and better housed—more generally employed and better satisfied?"

"Fourth—Have there been fewer failures in the lines of business involved?"

"Fifth—Have the so-called trusts increased or decreased our foreign trade balances?"

"Sixth—Have the so-called trusts devised ways and means and provided capital for saving and utilizing waste products which could not have been done by smaller concerns?"

"Seventh—Is the tendency to have the ownership of these large companies and the profits made by them enjoyed by a few men or by many men?"

"Is the tendency to have these corporations in the future create, by their profits, large fortunes for a few men as was the case in the past? Is the tendency to have these corporations in the future create, by their profits, large fortunes for a few men as was the case in the past? Is the tendency to have these corporations in the future create, by their profits, large fortunes for a few men as was the case in the past?"

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT WINS CENSURE VOTE BY MAJORITY OF 119

(Continued from page one)

speech the debate on the Unionist side virtually collapsed.

The rival leaders were loudly cheered as they entered the room and Balfour received an ovation as he rose to present his motion rebuking the government.

### Mr. Balfour Attacks

"The ministers," said Mr. Balfour, "have grossly abused their rights of advising the crown and by abusing those rights put themselves above the constitution. They have acted wholly without precedent."

Premier Asquith appeared in his best form when he stood up to reply. With a trace of banter he thanked Balfour for "this opportune though unexpected motion. It was the very thing that the government wanted."

"It was my strong hope and belief," he said, "that the Lords would accept the bill and only when that hope was frustrated as it was last month was his majesty asked and consented if it was necessary to exercise his prerogative."

"We took the only course consistent with honor and with a true regard for the dignity of the crown. The course was correct, considerate and constitutional, and in my own name and in those of my colleagues I am perfectly content to accept the decision of the House, and of my fellow countrymen in regard thereto."

### King Desired Statement

Mr. Asquith told the House that it was at the King's express desire that he disclosed the communications which had passed between them, so there should be no mystery and no misunderstanding of a perfectly simple and correct transaction.

Mr. Asquith concluded by maintaining that the only method of dealing with the situation was through the use of the royal prerogative.

## NEWS BRIEFS

**BILL PASSES GEORGIA SENATE**  
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Senate has passed a bill fixing 60 hours a week as the maximum for work in cotton and wool mills. The bill now goes to the House.

**GRAND TRUNK INSPECTION**  
PORTLAND, Me.—A dozen of the officials of the Grand Trunk railroad, including Albert W. Smithers of London, chairman of the board of directors, and President Hays, began a tour of inspection of the entire system and of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway Monday, which will carry them over 10,000 miles of track and occupy six weeks.

**MR. CARNEGIE GIVES LIBRARY**  
MIDDLESBORO, Ky.—Carnegie has offered to give \$15,000 to the city of Middlesboro for a public library. The city will furnish the site.

**MILFORD TAX RATE IS LOWER**  
MILFORD, Mass.—This year's tax rate is \$18, an increase of \$1 over last year. The real estate valuation is \$7,306,390, with \$95,705 exempt. The personal valuation is \$62,320,642. The amount the assessors had to raise this year was \$190,813.50. The poll tax is \$7078.

**THOMAS SANDERS PASSES AWAY**  
DERRY, N. H.—Thomas Sanders of Haverhill, Mass., one of the organizers of the Bell Telephone Company, passed away here Monday.

**MAINE REGIMENT IN CAMP**  
AUGUSTA, Me.—The second regiment, national guard of the state of Maine, went into camp on the musterfield today.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### ARLINGTON

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has granted the following permits: Single houses, Eva C. Hunt on Lombard road, L. Christenson on Wyman terrace, J. J. Fitzgerald on Hillside avenue, E. A. Snow on Norfolk road; two-family houses, Edith L. Varney on corner of Harlow and Raleigh streets, Luke Munroe on Medford street (Lawrence field), E. A. Snow on Mystic street, Mrs. Alexis Upton on 6 Harvard street, Harry G. Ryerson on corner of Massachusetts avenue and Orvis road; additions and alterations, E. A. Snow to house on Mystic street, James O. Holt to store on Pleasant street.

### STONEHAM

The police department of this town has been placed under civil service rules and Sumner H. Green has been appointed by the selectmen as captain of police.

C. E. Patch, Chester Fisher, Lester Healey and Paul Hincheliffe will join a party of Y. M. C. A. boys from Newton, Lexington and South Framingham for a camping trip to Camp Durrell, Friendship, Me.

### WINTHROP

The tax rate for the present year is \$10.29 per thousand. The number of poll tax payers is 3136, a gain of 188 over last year. The population is 10,169, a gain of 485 over last year. Taxable real estate is valued at \$12,815,750, and taxable personal property at \$1,303,920, a total of \$14,209,670.

A new boat, which can be easily handled, has been added to the property of the Winthrop life saving crew.

### READING

The selectmen will hold a conference this week with engineers of the state highway department and of the Boston & Northern street railway on the relocating of tracks and macadamizing of Salem street.

The fire, drum and bugle corps of Security lodge, I. O. O. F., will give a concert on the common tonight.

### NORWELL

The Union Glee Club of Rockland will hold its annual field day at Ridge Hill grove next Saturday afternoon and evening.

Joseph F. Merritt, who served this district as representative in the General Court in the session just ended, has taken out papers for a renomination.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER

The annual lawn party of the Religious Union connected with the Unitarian church was held last evening on the lawn in front of the church.

The Edison Electric Light Company is extending its lighting service to this town, and the poles have already been erected as far as Elm square.

### WINCHENDON

The assessors announce the tax rate as \$19.

There will be a firemen's muster Saturday and a "tag day" for the benefit of the district nurse fund will be held at the same time.

Arlon D. Bailey has been elected tree warden to fill a vacancy.

### BROOKLINE

Brookline will pay as a state tax the sum of \$152,130.

E. S. Lincoln and R. W. Brown have incorporated as an electrical firm with a capital of \$250,000.

The Brookline Town Employees Union will hold its regular meeting today.

### LEXINGTON

Mrs. George L. Gilmore, who is in charge of the flower mission work in Lexington, announces that flowers left at the Boston & Maine railroad station before 8:30 a. m. on Fridays will be sent to Boston, where they will be delivered to various places in the city.

### MELROSE

Frank R. Upham, chairman of the board of assessors, has approved the tax rate of \$20.40, an increase of \$1 over last year.

The final band concert given by the Metropolitan park commission will be held Thursday night on the common.

### BROCKTON

Work began Monday on the granolithic walk and paving of North Main street between Pleasant and Spring streets, where the street has been widened.

City hall is closed today on account of the fourteenth annual outing of the city government, at Silver lake.

### ABINGTON

Arthur A. Preble of Springfield has been elected sub-master of the high school in place of H. A. Newton, resigned.

E. F. Ackford has resigned as assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

### NORTHAMPTON

The contract for the new Polish church to be erected at the corner of Hawley street and Phillips place has been awarded to Michael Maloney of Springfield. The structure will cost about \$45,000. The price paid for the land was \$8300.

### ROCKLAND

The merchants will close their places of business Wednesday on account of the annual outing of the Old Colony Grocers and Provision Dealers Association at Crescent Park, R. I.

### EAST LEXINGTON

The Rev. Isaiah P. Quimby, pastor of the Follen church, is spending his vacation at the Five Island colony near Harpswell, Me., with his family.

### CHELSEA

The Rev. Francis W. Bakeman, pastor of the First Baptist church, and family are spending the month of August in New Hampshire. The pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. William K. Townner, pastor of the First Baptist church of Geneva, N. Y.

Parker lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, will have a trolley ride to Nahant Thursday evening. On Friday evening Sachel lodge will take the same ride.

Sunday services have been suspended at the Horace Memorial Baptist church during August, but Sunday school and the Friday evening prayer meetings are to be held regularly.

### MEDFORD

The school committee has voted to use both the Osgood and Curtis schools while the new brick structures authorized by the city government to replace these buildings are being erected.

A bubbling drinking fountain has been installed at the junction of the Fellsway and Salem street near the Elevated car barn.

At the union church services to be held at the Mystic church this month, the pulpit supplies will be: Aug. 13, the Rev. Perley B. Davis of West Roxbury; Aug. 20, the Rev. Horace Bumstead of Atlanta, Ga.; Aug. 27, the Rev. George R. Lovejoy of Lawrence.

### DORCHESTER

The new Hebrew Congregation of Greenwood street, Dorchester, which broke ground for its Temple on June 25, will lay the cornerstone of the edifice the first week in September.

Another Dorchester landmark is being displaced in the removal of the old Wheeler house at Virginia and Washington streets. It will face on Virginia street, the old site being used for an apartment block.

The road at Field's corner, on Dorchester avenue, is being lowered about three feet under the bridge to accommodate the new prepayment cars.

### WAKEFIELD

The selectmen and overseers of the poor will have a joint session Thursday night to elect an overseer to succeed E. Hazen Walton. There are two candidates, William C. Strong, a former member of the board, and Harvey S. Parker.

Fred E. Bunker, James E. Curley, Patrick J. Kelley and Frederic S. Hartshorne, registrars of voters, will hold two special meetings in the town hall Aug. 10 and 17 to certify nomination papers for the direct primaries. The candidates for representative are George E. Walker, Republican, and Charles A. Dean, Democrat.

### WALTHAM

The Republican ward and city committee is putting Mayor Walker forward as a candidate for the state Senate from the fifth Middlesex district. William P. Martin of Lexington is also being urged for the place.

The Waltham Watch Company is to give a band concert complimentary to its employees at Robbins park this evening.

Veterans of the sixteenth Massachusetts regiment are to hold a reunion in this city Aug. 17 as the guests of Maj. Henry C. Hall.

### MALDEN

Charles A. Gibbons, a former candidate for mayor and school committee, has charge of the senatorial papers in this city for Candidate Andrew J. Burnett. E. H. Evans, former vice-president of the Republican city committee, has charge of Candidate Claude L. Allen's papers.

The special committee on inquiry into the fire department has been ordered by Mayor George H. Fall to make recommendations to the mayor and city government and this will be done within the next few weeks.

### HOLBROOK

Nomination papers for the primaries have been filed with the registrars of voters for Louis A. Flye for county commissioner of Norfolk county, J. Stearns Cushing for councilor and J. H. Burdakin for registrar of deeds of Norfolk county.

The Ladies Mission Circle of the Brookline church will hold a meeting at the home of Mrs. Addie Paxon on Lincoln street Wednesday afternoon.

### MIDDLEBORO

Allison R. Dornan, a former instructor in the Middleboro high school, has been appointed athletic instructor at the Harrington school playground in New Bedford.

The Rev. Frank J. Davis of this town has been elected as a member of the board of managers of the Tremont Advent Christian Camp Meeting Association.

### HANOVER

A meeting of the Center Hanover fire company is to be held soon to complete arrangements for the annual field day of the company, which is to be held at Center Hanover on Labor day.

### EASTON

The Young Peoples Society of the Swedish Congregational church will hold an entertainment at the church vestry this evening.

### RANDOLPH

The evening service at the First Baptist church is to be omitted for the remainder of the month.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The standing committee of the Baptist church has voted to lay a new birch-wood floor in the church.

## RHODE ISLAND GAINS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY SHOWN BY CENSUS

WASHINGTON—Comparisons of the statistics for three years 1909, 1904 and 1900, as made in the thirteenth United States census of manufactures, as they relate to the cotton, woolen and worsted industry in Rhode Island, show marked increases both in the amount of the capital invested and the value of the manufactured products.

A preliminary statement covering this subject was issued by the director of the census on Monday. While fairly accurate and conclusive, the figures are subject to such revision as may be necessary after a further examination of the original reports.

The summary as issued shows that the capital invested in these manufactures increased from \$81,458,766 in 1900 to \$89,127,392 in 1904, a total of \$7,668,626, or 9 per cent; and that from \$89,127,392 in 1904 to 1909 the increase was to \$130,305,000, a total of \$41,176,608, or 46 per cent.

During the same periods the increase in the value of the manufactured products was just as notable. From 1900 to 1904 they increased from \$65,478,335 to \$83,269,606, a gain of \$17,791,271, or 27 per cent, and from \$83,269,606 in 1904 to \$119,765,000 in 1909, a gain of \$36,495,394, or 44 per cent.

While these figures include the reports received for cotton, woolen and worsted mills in Rhode Island, they do not include the statistics for the establishments engaged in the dyeing and finishing of these textile products, nor do they include the manufacture of cotton small wares.

A comparative summary of the figures submitted shows that in the year 1900 the capital invested was \$81,458,766 and the value of the manufactured products was \$65,478,335. In 1904 the capital invested totalled \$89,127,392 and the value of the manufactured products was \$83,269,606. And five years later, in 1909 the capital invested was \$130,305,000 and the value of the manufactured products was \$119,765,000.

## WOMAN MAYOR TO ASK COURT AID

HUNNEWELL, Kan.—Mrs. Ella M. Wilson's fight to be mayor of Hunnewell in reality since her election to that office last April will be forced into court, she declared today, by actions to oust the four remaining councilmen. A fifth member has resigned.

The council Monday night again refused to approve the mayor's appointments of a city clerk, treasurer and street commissioner. Mrs. Wilson retaliated by refusing to sign a number of warrants authorizing payment of bills against the town.

Attorney-General Dawson has assured Mrs. Wilson of his assistance in suits to remove the councilmen for alleged neglect of duty.

Governor Stubbs has offered his aid in response to a plea from the mayor.

## SUBMIT PRINTING ISSUE TO COURT

AUGUSTA, Me.—Governor Plaisted has decided to test the legality of a proposed printing contract between the state and the Waterville Sentinel by submitting the question to the supreme court. The secretary of state, Cyrus W. Davis of Waterville, who is part owner of the paper, and on account of whose office the issue has arisen, approves of this course.

The prices submitted by the Sentinel Publishing Company were the lowest, and Governor Plaisted says that the secretary of state had nothing to do with the awarding of the contract.

## PLAN TO DEFEAT HEIGHT LIMIT LAW

CHICAGO—For the purpose of evading the ordinance limiting the height of buildings to 200 feet, and which goes into effect on Sept. 1, members of the board of trade Monday took steps to secure before that date a permit for the erection of a 22-story building 260 feet high, to cost about \$6,000,000.

### EVERETT

The tax rate will probably be announced the latter part of this week. The state and metropolitan tax levies are: State, \$38,995; sewer, \$27,200; park, \$15,786, or an increase of \$7482; county, \$24,897.

The Chippewa tribe of Red Men will hold a moonlight excursion down Boston harbor tonight.

### WHITMAN

The work of removing some of the office departments from the Regal shoe factory in this town to their new building in Boston has begun.

A band concert, the first of the season, will be given at Whitman park this evening.

### QUINCY

All the stores are to close on Wednesday on account of grocers day.

The Board of Trade has appointed a committee consisting of A. W. Parker, Edward J. Sandberg, John O. Hall, Frank F. Crane, Thomas L. Williams and John R. Williams to arrange for its midsummer outing.

### BRIDGEWATER

Miss Hazel B. Caryl of Pearl street has been elected a teacher in the Palmer grammar school.

# \$3,000,000

Seven Per Cent. Cumulative  
Preferred Participating Stock

## Federal Biscuit Company

Organized for the Purpose of Merging  
More than 70 Leading Independent Baking Plants in 30 Different States.  
Economic Distribution over an Enormous Territory

The combined companies produce biscuits, crackers and bread, great food staples. The Company will be the largest and best equipped producer of bread and biscuits in the world when the consolidation is completed.

### Capitalization

7% Cumulative Preferred Participating (par value \$100).....\$12,000,000  
Common Stock (par value \$100).....18,000,000

Only \$9,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Participating Stock offered for public subscription. Such part of the balance as required will be issued for the plants. When the merger is completed, the stock offered to the public and that issued for plants is estimated at \$25,000,000, leaving a margin of \$5,000,000 unissued.

Conservative estimates of the plants to be merged show combined assets are \$25,000,000, the combined sales for 1910 were \$27,050,000, the actual net profit for 1910 was \$1,300,000, fifty per cent. more than sufficient to pay the dividends on the Preferred Stock.

It has been estimated by experienced biscuit manufacturers that specialization in production in the different plants, aided by judicious advertising and aggressive business management, will increase the total business at least 25%. This will mean \$7,000,000 more gross business, or \$1,000,000 estimated net additional profits.

The baking industries of the country have for ten years shown constantly increasing output and stability of volume unaffected by general conditions to a far greater extent than other industries. Bread is the great food staple, and the demand for crackers has increased 20% per capita in the past six years.

The possibilities of this important industry are illustrated by the fact that one concern in England, where the population is much smaller than in the United States, is credited with as much business as all the cracker manufacturers in America combined.

It is estimated that a saving of \$2,000,000 per year will be effected by operating these plants as a unit. This alone is sufficient to pay 7% in dividends upon the total capitalization and still leave 2% upon the total for a surplus fund. This large saving is to be made in the following way:

1. Lowering the cost of material by purchasing in enormous quantities.
2. Cutting the cost of distribution.
3. Utilizing one corps of salesmen and delivery wagons in each district.
4. Eliminating duplicate warehouses.
5. Co-ordination of factory management.

The figures given above showing earnings and savings with increased business clearly illustrate the earning possibilities of the stock of this Company.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SKIRT WITH A PANEL EFFECT

The blouse is made in three sections

THE dress that is made of two materials is an extremely fashionable one. This model can be treated in that way or can be made of one material throughout, trimmed as liked. In the illustration, striped material and plain are effectively used, but any two that are harmonious can be similarly treated. For a more elaborate dress, all-over lace could be combined with silk or with voile. The lines are exceptionally graceful and becoming, the skirt gives the panel effect and the blouse portion can be finished with or without a stock collar and with or without undersleeves, so that it provides generous variety.

The dress consists of blouse and skirt. The blouse is made in three sections, the edges of which are overlapped and stitched to position, but it includes peasant sleeves, so that there are only the under-arm and sleeve seams to be sewed up. The skirt is made in six gores, the front and back gores forming panels, while there is a straight band attached to side and front gores and joined to the edges of the back gores beneath the plaits. The design is an excellent one for small women.

For the 16-year size will be required 4 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards 36 or 38 yards 44, with 2 yards of striped material 27 and 3/4 yards of lace 7 inches wide to make as illustrated. To make of one material throughout will be needed 6 1/4 yards 27, 4 1/4 yards 36 or 38 yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 yards.

The pattern (7075), cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



MODES IN BRIEF

### ARE HEMSTITCHED

Some of the most attractive coat and dress sets, made of a sailor collar and large turnback cuffs, are of white mousseline or plain swiss, with no further elaboration than the hemstitched hem, says the Philadelphia North American.

Hemstitching, by the way, is a favorite feature on French gowns and accessories of almost every kind of fabric, and can be used with excellent advantage on neckwear.

### PLAITED RUFFLES

The plaited ruffle which has become very fashionable is considered an extravagance by some women, as it is difficult to launder and still more difficult to plait successfully. The woman who is wise, says the Montreal Star, has the dainty accessory washed and ironed and then takes the frill to a plaiting shop where it is turned out like new for a few cents.

### BETTER POSITIONS

Mrs. Lillian Vavasour and Mrs. J. A. Connelly, recently appointed inspectors by the public service commission of Albany, N. J., were formerly telephone operators, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The salary attached to each new position is \$1200 a year. The duties are to examine the operating rooms of telephone companies within the jurisdiction of the commission and to propose improvements.

## GOWNS OF ELABORATE DESIGN

Triumphs of the modiste's art

NOTHING is more charming than the soft tone of maize which is so popular just now. A gown I saw recently at the establishment of a leading modiste is fashioned of maize chamoisee as soft as the petals of a magnolia blossom, and is built with a square train veiled with a tunic of self-colored chiffon, says a Chicago Inter Ocean writer. The tunic is gathered into the waist and again into a deep hem of maize-colored net, worked in a quaint Egyptian pattern with thick buttonhole "twist."

At the back the fashionable panel effect is produced, the panel being edged with the embroidered net, while the same is repeated on the corsage both back and front, and it is outlined on either side with a series of row of tiny buttons. Wide cuffs of the net form the finish to the elbow sleeves, while the belt, which is encrusted with net, is caught down in front with a great Wedgwood ornament framed in old gold, from which depend slender chains hung with gold bangles.

Another charming gown by the same modiste is of old rose chamoisee, the plain skirt of which falls in glistening folds with a single big/pis religieuse placed at the height of the knee.

The folded chamoisee belt is caught down in front with a large square of pin-tucked black satin embroidered with cross-strands of old rose silk encrusted in the center with an oval ornament of black and gold embroidery fringed with tiny black tassels. Pink chiffon undersleeves supplement the turned back kimona sleeves of chamoisee, and the corsage is scooped out in a narrow oblong at the neck to show a vest of creamy spotted muslin.

Pure white broderie Anglaise with a knee-deep tunic of grass lawn forms the

basis of another charming gown. The latter fastens up the left side from the hem to the décolletage, and is finished with a border of its own material encrusted with entre-deux of lace. An under-bodice of broderie is veiled with a kimona corsage of grass-lawn, the sleeves of which are edged with the broderie and encrusted with entre-deux of lace, while a clever "stippling" of color is introduced by means of a piping of a cherry-colored satin on the undersleeves of embroidered lawn edged with Valenciennes lace. Embroidered lawn and Valenciennes lace, with a piping of cherry satin, forms the vest, while black, cherry-color and gold are allied on the belt.

The same modiste has made a charming afternoon toilette of ivory chiffon painted with lines of pale pink rosebuds and Parma violets. The tunic is gathered in a hem of deep parchment-colored net, worked in beads of pure white silk, which give it the effect of being picked out with pearls. This is split up at the sides, the corners being studded with tiny black satin buttons, while it is piped with black and pale pink chiffon.

Narrow pipings of black and pink form the centre, while the kimona bodice veils an under-bodice of Valenciennes lace threaded just above the waist with pale pink satin ribbon tied in a bow at the left side, which gleams through the chiffon. The undersleeves are of white chiffon threaded with black velvet baby ribbon, while the vest of white silk net is ornamented in front with a row of tiny black satin buttons, the base of the throat being outlined with black velvet baby ribbon threaded through a beading.

## TRIED RECIPES

### FRUIT SALAD

Line a wafer box with lettuce leaves and fill with mixed fruits. For a dressing make a white sauce with cream, add three tablespoonsful of lemon juice and before taking from the fire stir in the yolks of two eggs beaten with a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Add salt and ground mace.

### CREAM CHEESE SALAD

Whip half a cupful of thick cream and into it whip half a cupful of liquid aspic jelly and a quarter of a pound of grated Parmesan cheese; season with a little salt and pepper and divide the mixture into small wet molds. Set away on ice to harden. Peel and cut large, fat tomatoes in halves. Dress each with salt, pepper, olive oil and vinegar. Chill on ice. When serving place the halved tomatoes cut side up on the dish and put on each half one of the molded cheese creams. Garnish with parsley sprigs. Aspic jelly lends itself to a great variety of dishes. It is used in cold entrees and salads, where the materials are added in the jelly. It must be clear.

### GOOD DRESSING

A good dressing for hard boiled eggs cut in halves: One teaspoonful of ground mustard, four teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter or olive oil, one half teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of pepper, one half cupful of milk, one half cupful of vinegar, one egg; mix mustard, sugar, flour, salt and pepper; add milk and melted butter, then add beaten egg; place over fire; add vinegar slowly, stirring constantly until dressing begins to thicken; remove from fire and beat two minutes.

### PEAR JAM

Core out but do not peel some good ripe pears, slice them, crush them well in a bowl, and wring the pulp through very strong muslin. For every pound of this pulp add one half pound of sugar, previously boiled to a thick syrup. Cook it very slowly on the stove until reduced to about two thirds its original quantity. It should, when ready, be of the consistency of honey. Pour in jars, let cool and seal.—Chicago Tribune.

### CHOCOLATE PIE

One cupful of sweet milk, one scant cupful granulated sugar, boiled together. When very hot add three tablespoonfuls grated bitter chocolate and stir until dissolved. Have the yolks of two eggs beaten light and three level tablespoonfuls flour, mixed smooth with a little milk. Stir constantly until it is thick. When cool add a teaspoonful of vanilla and pour into a crust previously baked. Beat the whites of eggs, add three tablespoonfuls sugar and beat again and pour over the pie. Set in a hot oven to brown.—Indianapolis Star.

## SOILED HATBANDS

To renovate hat bands when stained by perspiration, dissolve 1 1/2 ounces of white castile soap in four ounces of alcohol and one ounce each of sulphuric ether and aqua ammonia; apply with a sponge or tooth brush, rub vigorously and rinse well with clear, soft water. This is good for any fabric with fast colors.—Commoner.

## VARNISHED BRASS

The continual polishing of brasses may be avoided if when they are in fine condition they are varnished with the colorless shellac to be had in any paint shop.—Spokane Chronicle.

## THREE KINDS OF BEEF ROAST

Their make-up and a few hints on selection

IN THE selection of animal foods a number of things should be considered, and for the complete mastery of the subject it is essential that the student have the benefit of object lessons, instead of depending exclusively upon written instructions, says a Los Angeles Express contributor.

However, my daughter and a young friend, who has recently assumed the duties of a housewife, who compose my class of two, have decided to aid memory by taking more or less copious notes.

Regarding beef as the most economical roast one can buy, I began the lesson with that fundamental fact, passing then to the three kinds of beef roast: the porterhouse, or tenderloin roast; the rib and shoulder roasts.

The first costs the most; it has a flat bone through the middle, with a tenderloin on the under side, and a length of meat and gristle beyond the bone called the flank. This flank is often cut off before the roast is cooked and corned by the butcher, or it may be cut off after it is cooked, and used with the odds and ends to make soup.

In choosing this cut it is well to notice that the upper part is wide, the bone narrow and the tenderloin nearly round when looked at from the side.

The rib roast should be the first two or three ribs, because as the number of ribs increase, the layers of fat and gristle widen, and there is greater waste as well as increased weight.

Observe your cut with care, and if you see a water-colored line crossing the meat, don't buy it. The butcher will probably tell you it is fat, but when you get it home and try to carve it you will discover that it is gristle, pure and simple, defying the sharpest knife, and that

a roast weighing enough for two days' dinner will barely do for one meal.

This rib roast may be left as it is, with bones in, or the bones may be taken out and the meat rolled and skewered. This is done by the butcher.

Third comes the shoulder roast; an excellent roast if properly chosen. Ask to see the shoulder; look at it well; buy the upper side, and see that the cut you are to buy is where the red part of the meat is good and wide, and the white streaks of fat are few. If you get the right cut and have it rolled, it is equally good eating as the rib roast, and costs several cents a pound less. But if not carefully selected it is not economical, because there will be too much fat.

Next in order come the beefsteaks, —the porterhouse, the sirloin and the round. A porterhouse steak is simply a thin porterhouse roast, and should be chosen on the same principle as the roast —namely, a large tenderloin, a wide upper and a narrow bone. A "Delmonico steak" is a porterhouse steak without a tenderloin; it costs proportionately less and is most desirable when a small steak is wanted.

For a tenderloin steak the best cut is just after the porterhouse cut, where the tenderloin is large, the upper part is wide, and the bone narrow. In this steak look out sharply for gristle, or when cooked and served it will curl up like a crinkled rose leaf.

The round steak is cut from the leg, either above the round bone or below it. The former cut is called the "top round." The upper part is more tender, and consequently costs a little more than the under cut.

## MIGHT START A BRIDE'S SHOP

Openings also for women in embroidery

EVERY girl or woman, however lightly endowed with this world's goods, has an innate fondness for pretty lingerie, and especially so if these garments be embroidered and monogrammed. For the woman who is deft with her needle there is an unlimited field in this art of embroidering tiny sprays and monograms and also in making by hand the numerous garments that are included under the name of lingerie, according to a writer for the Montreal Star. Smaller shops dealing especially in out-of-the-ordinary articles are more approachable than the big stores for the disposal of such wares, but one who is an adept in embroidering initials may readily find an opening by showing her work to the head of the French department at various shops.

Monograms are quite the rage now on all things, and the truly fashionable woman uses her own monogram, which must be unique and extremely good-looking, on all her possessions, lingerie, silver, bed linen, table linen, handkerchiefs and her note paper, indeed wherever it is possible to place one's initials. For lingerie a wreath circle or oblong outline is very effective around the monogram, although many are used without any confining line, the long, narrow initials, plain to severity in themselves, often with a tiny spray of flowers winding in and out around them, a few birds and butterflies, being the most popular style at present.

Then, too, bed and table linen offer

many opportunities for embroidery work. The monogram on the table-cloths, usually worked into a square or diamond, by means of added scrolls, is placed either in the center at one end in front of the hostess and about 16 inches from the center of the table, or so as to come at the left-hand corner of the table near the hostess. The dinner napkins should be marked in the center, then folded so as to leave the monogram on top, in the center of a square; tea napkins and doilies bear the initials in one corner.

Top sheets may be as elaborate as the fancy dictates—the turned over part hemstitched and embroidered in scrolls, sprays and even in lacy openwork patterns, bearing the ubiquitous monogram. Then the pillow cases, bolster cases, towels, bureau scarfs and pin-cushion covers may be designed to match, forming a most effective furnishing for one's room. All these ideas are most interesting and helpful to brides, who have so much difficulty in finding new designs. In fact, there is a fine opening for a clever woman to start a bride's shop, showing everything for trousseaux. By making a specialty of monograms to order, hand-made and embroidered underwear, household linen, white satin for wedding gowns, white gloves, silk stockings, white satin slippers, garters and negligee—not forgetting the ever-popular breakfast cap—a clever woman with the right kind of taste could make herself almost indispensable during the several wedding seasons of the year.

## "PRACTICAL" CHIFFON GOWNS

Sheer material has become a favorite

THERE was a time when women would not have dreamed of discussing "practical chiffon frocks." No one would have admitted the possible existence of such an anomaly; but we have changed our attitude toward sheer stuffs such as chiffon, marquisette and fine voile, says the New York Sun. They are now worn in winter and summer, and where once they were considered suitable only for evening and dressy afternoon wear they are now quite likely to appear in the guise of simple morning frocks for house or street.

—And very charming they are in this phase; very comfortable for summer wear; yes, and practical too. Of course there are materials that wear better, but few of those materials would answer the same purpose, and still fewer would look so smart even if they would serve.

The value of this new type of frock was impressed on one New York woman more forcibly than ever when on a recent morning she undertook to meet friends arriving upon the newest, biggest and most luxurious of transatlantic steamships. These were the ladies of the field, who came in flocks fluttering out of gorgeous touring cars and limousines, making the long pier look like a casino or clubhouse veranda.

And chiffon frocks led the van. There were irreproachable linen, jaunty white serges, foulards and sarahs, but there was no denying that the smartest of the women were in chiffon.

There was one little frock of deepest violet chiffon over white which for simplicity carried off the honors and yet in a mysterious way spoke loudly of a French maker. It opened down the front from neck to hem, or at least

looked as though it did. A narrow shirred cord band or bouillonnee of violet taffeta bordered the overlapping side and taffeta buttons and loops were set down the entire front just inside of this band, which turned at the hem and bordered the bottom of the slightly full skirt.

The little kimono bodice showed a small V-shaped opening at the neck bordered by a hemstitched plaited frill of the finest linen. There were similar frills turned back upon the loose, short sleeves. A dash girdle of taffeta encircled the round waist only an inch or so above the natural waist line and was tied in a big bow at the back, held flat by a rectangular buckle made of corded taffeta, and it fell in long wide ends, one over the other, down the back of the plain skirt.

An odd little hat worn with the frock had a narrow close-rolled brim faced with cerise, a high crown of white straw encircled by a very wide shirred and corded band of taffeta and two high-pointed wings or ears of the taffeta shirred and corded and bordered by narrow bands of the fine white straw.

There were several good frocks in black chiffon or marquisette, one over a white foulard striped in black, one over white, one over a black foundation trimmed in broderie Anglaise. In each case the veiling chiffon completely covered the under robe and was made with the utmost simplicity.

A correspondent writes from Trouville of delightful little morning frocks in Scotch-plaid chiffon, blue and green, trimmed in black velvet and made becoming by collars of embroidered muslin, and of other piquant models in chiffon trimmed simply with Tom Thumb fringe

## WITHOUT ICE

In places where it is impossible to secure ice every day a good way to keep butter and milk cool is to secure a large common flowerpot and seal the hole in the bottom with plaster of paris. Place the bottle containing the milk and the covered crock with your butter in it.

Fill the pot with cold water to as great a depth as is possible without the bottle or crock floating. Cover the pot with a board or some tight covering and set in the open air, but not in the sun; if possible, where a breeze will strike it.

The evaporation from the water on the outside of the porous pot will keep the contents several degrees cooler than the outside air where there is any air stirring.

The higher the wind or the drier the air the greater will be this cooling effect.—New York Press.

## BINS VENTILATED

By a simple method used on a French fruit farm apples can be kept in bins for a long period in almost perfect order, says the Youth's Companion. Movable, hollow chimneys, about three feet high, built of narrow slats and round, wooden disks, are placed in the bins. The warm vapors which develop among the apples escape by these simple ventilators, and an even temperature is maintained throughout the bins.

in self-color. She speaks enthusiastically too of gray chiffon Charlotte frocks, long sleeved and with short waisted bodices almost hidden under big fichus of soft, fine yellowed muslin delicately embroidered.

# Monitor Efforts Appreciated

During the recent convention in Boston of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, the Monitor made known its high standard for advertising, admissible to its columns, and pointed out the necessity for honesty and cleanliness in advertising in general.

Its efforts to raise the standard so far as it can by rejecting all questionable advertising from its own columns is meeting with the hearty approval of advertising men the country over.

This approval cannot be withheld by high-minded men. But there is a business consideration which should also be recognized: The advertiser in any publication has to compete for the reader's attention with all other advertising it contains. If objectionable advertising is eliminated the competition is reduced, and the good advertising receives a correspondingly increased degree of attention.

That is one point.

Another is that the readers learn to appreciate the protection accorded them by a paper which refuses to publish advertisements of a fraudulent or questionable character, and gives to the advertising which does appear its rightful degree of attention and more credence than is given to it when placed in other publications.

The advertisers are beginning to appreciate the Monitor as an advertising medium for these as well as other reasons, and are securing the interested attention and loyal cooperation of its widespread reading public.

Are YOU?



# Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

**ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES**  
Louis C. Chase, 179 Summer St., Boston.  
Comptograph Adding Machine and  
Millionaire Calculating Machine.

**ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-  
WRITER LETTERS AND HAND-  
DISTRIBUTING**  
The Boston Mailing Co., 394 Atlantic Ave.,  
Boston, Mass.

**BOOKBINDERS**  
**EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS**  
Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston,  
Mass.

**BUILDING CONTRACTORS**  
Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St.,  
Boston.

**CLOAKS, SUITS AND SKIRTS**  
Levett, Kaplan & Davis, 51-53 University  
place, New York.

**DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE**  
W. B. Badger & Co., 182 Portland St., Boston,  
Mass.

**DOOR CHECKS AND SPRINGS**  
Norton Door Check Co., 179 Purchase St.,  
Boston, Mass.

**DRAWING OFFICE STATIONERS**  
S. C. & P. Harding, Limited, London, Eng.;  
Alliance Works, Denmark Hill; Paris,  
France, 161 Rue du Faubourg, St. Denis.

**ELECTROTYPES**  
Dickinson Electrotypes Foundry, 270 Congress  
St., Boston.

**ENGINEERS AND AGENTS**  
J. B. Robson, 3 Fitchett's Court, Noble St.,  
London, E. C., Eng.

**ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS AND  
WEDDING INVITATIONS**  
The Bell Book & Stationery Co., Inc., 214  
East Main St., Richmond, Va.

**ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-  
TONE AND ETCHING**  
Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St.,  
Boston, Mass.

**ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER  
PLATE)**  
McKenzie Engraving Co., 158 Franklin St.,  
Boston.

**FERTILIZERS**  
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond,  
Va.

**FILING CABINETS—"ALLSTEEL"**  
The General Filing Co., 161 Devonshire  
St., Boston, Mass.

**FLOORING (Car Lots Only)**  
Jones Hardware Co., Boston, Mass., 33  
Broad St., Gardner & Jones, Treas.

**GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS'  
SUPPLIES**  
Harrison Supply Co., 271 Dorchester Ave.,  
Boston, Mass.

**HARDWARE, TOOLS & CUTLERY**  
A. J. Wilkinson & Co., 184 Washington St.,  
Boston, Mass.

**HEATING (STEAM & HOT WATER)**  
Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 185-190 Franklin  
St., Boston.

**INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS**  
Hinckley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston,  
Mass.

**LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS**  
A. E. Martell-Co., 159 Devonshire St., Boston.

**MAILING MACHINERY**  
The Nielsen Mailing Machinery Co., Erie, Pa.

**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS**  
E. W. van der Beek & Co., 3 Fitchett's  
Court, Noble St., London, Eng.

**MATTRESSES, COUCHES, BED  
SPRINGS & BEDDING**  
Fort Pitt Bedding Co., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

**PAPER DEALERS**  
Andrews-Burr Paper Co., 54 India St., Boston,  
Mass.

**PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS**  
The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St.,  
Boston, Mass.

**PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)**  
Bay State Paper Co., 327-335 Summer St.,  
Boston, Mass.

**PEANUT BUTTER**  
F. M. Hoyt & Co., Buffalo Brand, Amesbury,  
Mass.

**PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS**  
Hillgreen, Lane & Co., Alliance, Ohio.

**POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING**  
Cleghorn Co., 54 Hatterlymarch St., Boston.

**PRINTERS' ROLLERS**  
Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston

**RAILROAD SUPPLIES**  
Double Body Roller Co., 1628 Pierce Bldg.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

**STEEL CASTINGS**  
George H. Smith Steel Casting Company,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

**TABLE DELICACIES, "PRESERVED  
PROVISIONS, ETC.**  
The Edmunds & Richelleu Comestible Co.,  
Ltd., Empress Works, 33a James St., Oxford  
St., London, Eng.

**WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUCE**  
Flegler & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

**WOODEN BOXES & CORRUGATED  
PAPER PRODUCTS**  
George G. Page Box Co., 1-13 Hampshire  
St., Cambridge, Mass.

**WALL PAPER**  
E. G. Higgins Co., 278 Main St., Worcester,  
Mass.

**WOOL**  
F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

**Today's Army Orders**  
First Lieut. W. S. Neely, twenty-second  
infantry, detailed to the Ohio  
Northern University, Ada, Ohio.  
The retiring board appointed at Governor's  
Island, N. Y., in special orders  
May 26, dissolved.

A board of officers, to consist of Maj.  
F. F. Russell, Captains W. A. Duncan  
and H. J. Nichols, medical corps, appointed  
to meet at army medical museum  
building, Washington, at call for  
examination of candidates for appointment  
as second lieutenants.

First Lieut. J. R. Bradley, medical  
res., to Fort Leavenworth, temporary  
duties, thence to the Philippines.

Special orders May 31 amended to direct  
First Lieut. M. S. Lombard, medical  
res., when services no longer needed at  
Ashland, Neb., to Fort D. A. Russell.

Capt. P. L. Jones, medical corps, from  
Fort D. A. Russell, to Walter Reed Hospital,  
D. C., duty.

**Movements of Naval Vessels**  
Arrived, Patuxent at Newport, Prometheus  
at San Francisco, West Virginia at Port  
Anchorage, Ohio and Montgomery at  
Provincetown, Saratoga, Albany, New  
Orleans at Port Arthur.

Sailed, Abarenda, from Cavite for  
Nagasaki, Warrington from Philadelphia  
for Newport.

**Navy Notes**  
Beekman Winthrop, acting secretary of  
the navy, has directed that in accordance  
with a report of the board of survey and  
appraisal the U. S. S. Alliance be stricken  
from the list of vessels of the navy and  
then offered for sale. The appraised  
value of the Alliance is \$4975. The Alliance  
was built by the United States at  
Norfolk, Va., in 1873-77. She is a bark  
of 185 feet in length, 35 feet  
breadth and with a draught of 14 feet  
3 inches. Her displacement is 1375 tons.  
She has a battery of four six-pounder  
rapid-fire guns.

Proposals were received by Mr.  
Winthrop for the construction of torpedo  
boat destroyers Nos. 43 to 50, which were  
provided for in the naval appropriation act  
of March 4, 1911. The Bath Iron  
Works of Bath, Me., and the William  
Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building  
Company of Philadelphia, were the lowest  
bidders. Cramp & Sons offer to build  
four vessels having a speed of 29 knots  
for \$760,000 each. The Bath Iron Works  
offers to build two vessels under class 3  
for \$748,000 each. The other bidders  
were of Camden, N. J.; the Fore River  
Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass.;  
the Union Iron Works of San Francisco,  
Cal., and the Newport News Shipbuilding  
& Dry Dock Company of Newport  
News, Va.

Reports have reached the navy department  
of a tendency among officers and  
men to fail to comply with the Sunday  
regulations aboard ship. Conditions have  
gradually become such that Sunday is  
just like any other day so far as work  
and recreation is concerned, the reports  
say. The navy department has taken  
steps to correct this.

By a general order made public Monday  
the attention of the service is invited to  
the provisions of the articles in the navy  
regulations relating to the observance of  
the Sabbath. Inspection of ship and crew  
must not be held on Sunday, the duties of  
officers and men must be reduced to a  
minimum and there must be no more  
coaling ship on Sunday if it can be  
avoided.

## SWEDISH LEAGUE ELECTS OFFICERS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Delegates representing  
practically every Swedish church  
organization in Worcester have elected  
the first board of officers of the recently  
organized Swedish National  
Federation of Worcester.

They are: President, Dr. F. Julius  
Quist; vice-president, Verner Anderson;  
secretary, Karl G. Fredrik; assistant  
secretary, William Backstrom; treasurer,  
Carl B. Benson; auditors, Gustaf Johnson,  
Hugo Erickson, Mrs. Bertha Breit-  
holtz, Otto Carlson, Carl Ekstrom and  
Rudolph Sundin; assistant auditors, V.  
C. Lindgren, August Blomstrom, George  
A. Johnson and B. J. Bernstrom.

## NOON CONCERT ON COMMON

The second noon concert was given  
today on Boston Common from 12 to 2  
by the Municipal band, D. G. Coriela  
leader. After last Tuesday's concert the  
requests for numbers and the demand  
for more concerts became so numerous  
that the entire program will consist of  
request numbers.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

### NEW HOUSES FOR BEVERLY

More than 30 new houses are to be  
started in Beverly immediately, which  
will provide nearly 100 new tenements.  
They will be built on Bennett, Simon,  
Baker, Mill and Grant streets by Joseph  
L. Simon, who has been one of the  
biggest developers of Beverly property  
for the past few years. Of the proposed  
new houses 15 will be double ones, three  
four-tenement and 19 will be of the so-  
called three-decker type.

The Grant property on Cabot and  
Beckford streets has recently passed into  
new hands and will be used for  
more houses.

Work will soon be started on a new  
four-story brick boarding house on Mill  
street. The building will be 40x80 feet  
and will have a dining room capable of  
seating 120.

Tenements are in brisk demand in  
Beverly, and one builder alone, who put  
up 172 suites, rented them as fast as  
they were ready for occupancy.

### SALES AT BRAE-BURN PLAT

Atwood, Pattee & Potter of the Niles  
building report the following recent sales  
of lots at Brae-Burn Plat, Auburndale:  
Lots 23 and 24, Trappe road, containing  
11,250 feet, to purchaser who intends to  
build immediately; also lots 28 and 29  
Trappe road, containing 13,110 feet, and  
lots 15 and 16 Brae-Burn road, containing  
15,000 feet. The same firm reports the  
sale of lot 73 Waverley street, Sanderson  
tract, Brighton, containing 4529 feet, and  
lot 110 Greenleaf park, Quincy, contain-  
ing 5404 feet.

### BUYS GREENWOOD HALL

The Harvard Improvement Association  
has purchased the property in Glenway  
street, Roxbury, known as Greenwood  
hall, and will make alterations in the  
building to meet the requirements of  
the new owners. Among other changes  
will be the providing of quarters for a  
kindergarten to be conducted by the city  
of Boston. C. H. Greenwood is the  
grantor.

### GOTHAM LANDMARK GOING

The passing of the Atlantic Garden,  
which has long been a landmark in the  
New York Bowery, was revealed Monday  
through the securing of a loan of  
\$200,000 by George Finck from the Title  
Insurance Company for William Kramer's  
Sons Realty Company. The property,  
which measures 100x200, extending  
from the Bowery to Elizabeth  
street, will be improved next month  
with an eight-story combination theater  
and loft structure, costing in the neigh-  
borhood of \$300,000.

### TODAY'S LOCAL REALTY SALES

Property numbered 51-55 Forest Hills  
street at Sylvia street, West Roxbury,  
comprising three brick houses and 3691  
square feet of land, has changed hands  
in the latest transactions in local real  
estate. Ephraim Ollman is the grantor  
and Elizabeth M. McKay the purchaser.  
The total assessment is \$16,900, of  
which amount \$1900 is on the lot.

Another West Roxbury sale today  
takes a frame house and 3000 square  
feet of land on Woodlawn street, near  
Hyde Park avenue, belonging to Francis  
H. Cockran, who sells to Nellie Murphy,  
title coming through William Swanton.  
The entire assessors' rating amounts to  
\$7000, of which amount the land's share  
is \$1500.

Wellesley College has just sold the  
property at 877 Harrison avenue, near  
Northampton street, South End, of city  
proper, to Charles A. French. It is taxed  
for \$6000, including \$1700 on the 1354  
square feet of land in the lot. There is  
a four-story, well-front brick house.

In Dorchester Simon L. Miller has sold  
to Annie Bodkin the estate at 35 Michi-  
gan avenue, near Erie street. There is a  
frame house, standing on 3103 square  
feet of land, the latter rated at \$900.  
The total valuation amounts to \$5900.

Bernard Husband has disposed of his  
vacant land on Drayton avenue, running  
through to Baker avenue, between  
Quincy and Bodwell streets, Dorchester,  
the purchaser being Clifton E. Telfer.  
There are approximately 4000 square  
feet, taxed for about \$1000.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

Latest recorded transfers are taken  
from the files of the real estate exchange  
as follows:

BOSTON (City Proper)  
George L. Farnes to Eugene F. Bick-

ford, passageway from Washington st.  
q. 1; Wellesley College to Charles A. French,  
Harrison ave. q. 1; Henry L. Richmond to Harris Wolfe, Sawyer  
st. q. 1.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
James E. Bowe to Edwin R. Flint, Third  
st. q. 1.

**EAST BOSTON**  
Hilbert Sankha to Morris Shulman, Webster  
st. q. 1; John Chittum et al. to Genevieve Walsh,  
Liverpool st. q. 1; Jacob Swartz to Giuseppe Iadice et ux.,  
Webster st. q. 1.

**DORCHESTER**  
John J. Johnston to Cecilia L. Gould,  
Johnston rd. q. 1; Homeview Terrace Trust to George A.  
Wilson, d. 1.

Charles H. Greenwood to Walter D. Loring,  
Glenway st. w. 1; Walter D. Loring to Harvard Improve-  
ment Hall Co., same; q. 1; Bernard Husband to Clifton E. Telfer,  
Drayton and Baker aves. w. 1; Simon L. Miller to Annie Bodkin, Michi-  
gan ave. 1.

Charles H. Greenwood to Marks Harris,  
Nightingale and Wales aves. w. 1; Abraham Herman to Fannie Epstein, Dal-  
keith st. q. 1; Bernard Rockman, Millet  
st. q. 1.

Bernard Rockman to Dora Harris, Millet  
st. w. 1; Marks Harris to James H. Butler, Mil-  
let st. q. 1; James H. Butler to Dora Harris, Mil-  
let st. w. 1.

**WEST ROXBURY**  
Frederic E. Gleason to George B. Jeffrey,  
Sutton st. q. 1; Franklin H. Cochran to William Swanton,  
Woodlawn st. q. 1; William Swanton to Nellie Murphy,  
Woodlawn st. w. 1.

Ephraim M. Ollman to Elizabeth M. Mc-  
Kay, Forest Hill and Sylvia sts. 3 lots;  
q. 1.

**BRIGHTON**  
Alice M. Garfield to Mary A. McCabe,  
Ardens st. q. 1; William C. Garfield to Mary A. McCabe,  
Ardens st. w. 1.

**CHELSEA**  
Mary Altschuler to Samuel Frankel, Cen-  
tral ave. and Lynn sts. w. 1.

**WINTHROP**  
State Security Co. to Elizabeth MacFar-  
lane, Pleasant Park rd. q. 1; Margaret C. Bowen to Nellie E. Russell,  
Belcher and Cora sts. w. 1.

**REVERE**  
Vladimir N. Sikorsky to George W. Car-  
roll, w. 1; Sallie B. Sime to Elmer E. Taber, Beach-  
land ave. w. 1; Elmer E. Taber to Anna M. Adams,  
same; w. 1.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair  
buildings were posted in the office of the  
building commissioner of the city of Bos-  
ton today as printed below. Location,  
owner, architect and nature of work are  
named in the order here given:

Farrington st., 64, ward 1; John Mello;  
brick and concrete dwelling.  
Beacon st., 650 and 652, ward 11; Eugene  
N. Foss, A. H. Bowditch; brick garage.  
Main st., 498, ward 4; N. E. Savings Bank,  
Tr. F. A. Norcross; wood light infra.  
Linden st., 59 and 61, ward 20; Wm. R.  
Glade; w. 1 and 2.

Glade ave., 17, 19 and 21, ward 23; Meyer  
Kosov, J. A. Brazilian; wood dwelling.  
Trenton st., 150, ward 11; Agnes Goddell;  
alter dwelling.

Washington st., 150-172, ward 6; Evelyn  
B. Boynton; alter office.

Tremont st., 148-149, West st. and I-3,  
Mason st., ward 7; Amory A. Lawrence  
et al.; alter mercantile.

Troy st., 29, ward 9; H. H. Green (Boston  
Mazze Baking Co. Lessee), F. A. Nor-  
cross; light infra.

Center st., 434, ward 22; Chas. F. Curtis;  
alter dwelling.

Roxford st., 23, ward 24; Henry McEllen,  
C. A. & F. N. Russell; alter dwelling.

### ASK MORE BOATS FOR NANTASKET

HULL, Mass.—The annual meeting of  
the Nantasket Improvement and Pro-  
tective Association, composed largely of  
summer residents, was held last night  
in Alveus hall, Bayside, about 50 mem-  
bers being present.

The principal feature of the meeting  
was the appointment of a committee  
composed of George J. Bicknell, Julian  
B. Hart and Clarence P. Weston to in-  
terview the Nantasket Beach Steamboat  
Company in regard to increase in the  
number of boats a day. The committee  
will request that the steamship com-  
pany run a boat every half hour from  
between 7 and 8:30 a. m. and every three-  
quarters of an hour from 9 o'clock  
throughout the day.

The following officers were elected:  
Clarence P. Weston, president; Max  
Mitchell, treasurer; W. J. Freethy, sec-  
retary.

### SOMERVILLE PASTOR CALLED ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.

The Arlington Heights Baptist church has  
extended a call to the Rev. Drew T.  
Wyman of Somerville, Mass., to fill the  
vacancy made by the resignation of the  
Rev. Harris M. Barbour.

### TOWN TO HAVE OLD HOME DAY

GILL, Mass.—The town of Gill will  
hold an old home day, for which an ap-  
propriation was made in the spring town  
meeting, and the date has been fixed for  
Aug. 22.

### RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

### REAL ESTATE

READ the Kennerman Park, Nantasket  
Beach, circular for 1911; it tells of the im-  
provements now being made at Kennerman  
including the great sea wall, the great la-  
goon, the new town hall, postoffice, etc.;  
if you wish to receive the full advantages  
of these improvements buy a cottage site  
now; cash or easy terms. Address DEPT.  
C, 1 Beacon st., room 50, Boston, Mass.

### REAL ESTATE—CLEVELAND

FOR SALE—East End property in Cleve-  
land, O.; a well-built, attractive and com-  
pact home; modern and individual in idea;  
located in best part of the city. Description  
and terms given upon applying to 712 Wil-  
liamson bldg., Cleveland, O., or 527 Mon-  
itor Office.

### REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

A MONEY MAKER  
FOR SALE—2200 acres, 5 miles from R. R.  
station, in the Arkansas Ozarks; fine tim-  
ber with large oak and hickory cut off;  
well watered with springs and running  
stream; good soil; splendid fruit land;  
good 4-room house, barn and 4 other  
buildings; 75 acres cleared and fenced;  
as good a stock and fruit farm as there is  
in America; price \$4500 per acre. McLELL-  
AN, L. A. N. Co., 100 First National  
Bank bldg., Chicago, Ill.

### REAL ESTATE

BE SURE and read the Kennerman Park,  
Nantasket Beach, circular, now being dis-  
tributed in this city; it tells how and when  
you can make money and make it quickly.  
Address DEPT. C, No. 1 Beacon st., room  
50, Boston, Mass.

### NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM Agency Weekly circular  
brings. Dept. 70, P. F. LELAND, 31 Milk st.,  
Boston, Mass.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED—8 or 10-room bungalow; spa-  
cious grounds; suburbs of Chicago; pri-  
vacy; light and airy; rent \$1500 per  
month. People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

### FINANCIAL

GARY, INDIANA, THE STEEL CITY  
My personal and conscientious attention  
given to real estate investments and first  
mortgage loans. Investments here are  
large of paying for same as rent. HOMER  
HOLS, care Security State Bank, Gary, Ind.

### STORES AND OFFICES

TO LET  
A part of a very nice dry basement, situ-  
ation Canaway street, Boston. Suitable  
for storage of any kind or some light busi-  
ness; all conveniences, including tele-  
phone. Rental to be made moderate if taken this  
month. Address U 515, Monitor.

### AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Frederick B. Williams, chief train dis-  
patcher of Boston & Albany road, accom-  
panied by Mrs. Williams is spending a  
four weeks' vacation with his parents at  
Racine, Wis.

All passenger conductors in service on  
the eastern district of the New Haven  
road are being measured for their fall  
and winter uniforms by the company's  
tailor at South station.

Arthur Simmons, one of the New  
Haven road's veteran engineers, run-  
ning between Boston and Providence,  
with his family is spending a 30 days'  
vacation at his old home in Ellsworth,  
Me.

The Boston & Albany railway private  
car 490, occupied by Vice-President James  
H. Hustis and family was attached to  
the New York express from the South  
station today en route to Worcester.

### APPOINTMENTS NOT MADE PUBLIC

Following a short meeting of the ex-  
ecutive council at the State House at  
10 a. m. today Governor Foss announced  
that no new appointments were ready  
for publication as yet. Whatever ap-  
pointments had been sent to the coun-  
cil would not be made public until after  
the Governor's return from his inspec-  
tion of the state institutions in Wor-  
cester county.

The Governor, accompanied by mem-  
bers of his council, left for Worcester  
soon after the meeting. He expects to  
devote the day to his official inspection  
of these institutions.

### SPENDING \$100,000 ON TENEAN BEACH

The bathing facilities of Tenean beach,  
Dorchester, are being enlarged by two  
new bathhouses when completed  
will accommodate 200 persons. The ex-  
pense will be over \$100,000. The work,  
which is well under way, will be finished  
in a few weeks.

### ARLINGTON SCHOOL EXHIBIT

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The second ses-  
sion of the vacation school closes here  
this afternoon with an exhibition of all  
the work at the Russell school building  
from 2 to 5 o'clock.

### BELGIUM BUYS PAINTING

BRUSSELS—The Belgian govern-  
ment has purchased a painting for \$150,  
000 by Coques which once belonged to  
the ancestors of Theodore Roosevelt in  
this country.

### PROHIBITIONISTS BACK FROM MAINE

A party of Boston prohibition speak-  
ers have returned from a tour of southern  
Maine to aid the fight for prohibition,  
the outcome of which in Maine is to be  
settled by popular vote at the special  
election next month.

President J. B. Lewis of the Twentieth  
Century Pledge Signing Crusade, Profes-  
sor John A. Nicholls of Brighton and  
Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, national pres-  
ident of the W. C. T. U., and president  
of the Maine State Union, were the three  
who conducted the campaign.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

**Ivanhoe Apartments**  
70-74 GARDNER ST., ALLSTON  
Suites of 4-7 and 9 rooms and  
bath. All hardwood floors and every  
known modern convenience.  
Prices \$35 to \$65











# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## HEAVY SELLING OF SECURITIES CAUSES DECLINE

### Irregular Movement in Forenoon Is Followed by Big Drop in Later Trading in New York

#### SOME LARGE LOSSES

A fairly strong opening characterized the New York market this morning, but the gains were temporary. There were sufficient offerings at the higher level to induce lower prices. Stocks quickly sold off in a few minutes some of the leading issues were below last night's closing prices.

The tone was unsteady and price movements irregular. There were no new developments and the market acted as it usually does following a reaction or a bull movement of several days' duration. That manipulation has had much to do with the course of the market recently is generally believed.

Northern Pacific attracted some attention early on account of its erratic tendency.

Local stocks were fractionally higher at the opening but did not improve much during the early sales. Calumet & Hecla was stronger.

Toward midday stocks were inclined to react moderately. Union Pacific, after opening up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 183 $\frac{1}{2}$ , declined under 182. Reading opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a 10,000-share lot coming out at that price. It then sold off more than a point. Steel was up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$  and dropped the fraction before midday.

Southern Pacific opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 119 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined under 118. Lehigh Valley opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and after improving fractionally declined under 171. Wisconsin Central opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 61 and sold off to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  before midday.

General Electric was up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 157, but declined a point during the first half of the session. The Bethlehem Steel issues were relatively strong.

On the local exchange Calumet & Hecla opened 4 points higher than the last previous sale at 440, but soon declined 5 points. United Fruit opened unchanged at 188 $\frac{1}{2}$ , improved to 189 and then lost the gain. Connecticut & Passumpsic was up  $\frac{3}{4}$  at 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Allouez was up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Stocks sold off heavily in the afternoon. There was urgent selling throughout the list and losses from 2 to 4 points or more were general. Declines were most severe in Canadian Pacific, Soo, Wisconsin Central, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Lehigh Valley, Reading, Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific. The copper stocks sold off, notwithstanding the reduction in the copper surplus announced by the Copper Producers Association.

Calumet & Hecla was lower on the Boston exchange and the entire market was weak.

LONDON—In the final dealings at the exchange the tone was steadier.

The strongest showing was in foreigners, the improved Moroccan situation being advanced in explanation.

Domestic securities were irregular, owing to the existing unsettledness in British labor and politics. The final figures, however, were above the lowest.

Americans had been heavy in the official session and disclosed hesitancy on the curb. There was a lack of stability in oil securities. Paris closed irregular, Berlin firm.

#### TO REDUCE TIME

CHICAGO—A despatch from New Orleans says that on account of Atchafalaya's Frisco traffic arrangement, Southern Pacific plans an eight-hour reduction in the Sunset express time from Pacific coast to New Orleans.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday and warmer; wind southeast to southwest.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled weather, probably showers tonight or Wednesday; warmer in eastern portion.

The disturbance that was central yesterday morning off the upper Mississippi valley has moved eastward and is now central over Ontario. It is producing cloudy weather in the lake region and New England, with showers as far east as Syracuse, N. Y. Another disturbance central off the Florida coast is causing cloudy and showery weather in the southern districts. The greatest rainfall reported was 1.44 inches at St. Louis, Mo. No decided changes in temperature have taken place during the last twenty-four hours. This vicinity is now on the southern edge of the Ontario disturbance, and conditions favor cloudy weather, with showers on Wednesday.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
8 a. m. 72° 12 noon 67°  
2 p. m. 68° 4:30 a. m. 61°  
Average temperature yesterday, 66°.

IN OTHER CITIES  
Philadelphia 64 Albany 68  
Nantucket 64 Pittsburg 62  
New York 68 Chicago 62  
Washington 68 St. Louis 66  
Jacksonville 62 Denver 64  
New Orleans 68 San Diego 70  
San Francisco 68 Portland, Me. 64

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW  
Sun sets 4:55 11:34 a. m. 11:11 p. m.  
Length of day 14:11

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Sale
Allis-Chalmers	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 3/4	22 3/4
Amalgamated	64 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am. Can. Chem.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co.	133	133	133	133
Am. Beet Sugar	52 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/4	50 1/4
Am. Can. Pac.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Can. Pac.	85	85 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/4
Am. Car Foundry	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	117	117	117	117
Am. Cotton Oil	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Am. Ice	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am. Lined Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Loco	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am. Malt	39	39	39	39
Am. Smelter	75	75	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am. Smelter	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am. T. & T.	135 1/4	135 1/4	134 1/2	135
Am. Woolen	30	30	30	30
Anaconda	37	37	36 1/4	36 1/4
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/4	108 1/4
Atchafalaya	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Atchafalaya	128	128	125	125
Balt. & O. Co.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Beth Steel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Beth Steel	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Brooklyn Trans.	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/4
Brooklyn Union	140	140	140	140
Canadian Pac.	243	243	238 1/4	239 1/4
Central Leather	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chas. & O. Co.	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Chas. & O. Co.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
C. C. & St. L.	55	55	55	55
Chino	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Col. Fuel	31	31	30	30
Col. Southern	53	53	52	52
Con. Gas	141 1/4	141 1/4	140	140
Con. Gas	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Corn. Products	60	60	60 1/2	60 1/2
Del. & Hudson	167	167	167	167
Denver	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Denver	56	56	56	56
D. S. & A. Co.	10	10	10	10
D. S. & A. Co.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Erie	33 1/4	33 1/4	31 1/4	32 1/4
Erie	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Erie	43	43	43	43
Gen. Electric	157	157	155 1/2	155 1/2
Goldfield	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Gr. Nor. Pac.	130	130	126 1/2	127 1/2
Gr. Nor. Pac.	54	54	52 1/2	52 1/2
Harvester	118 1/2	118 1/2	118	118
Illinois Central	139 1/2	139 1/2	139	139
Int. Met.	17 1/4	17 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int. Met.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Int. Paper	11	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int. Paper	47	47	46 1/2	46 1/2
Int. Pump	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Int. Pump	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Iowa Central	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Kan. City	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kan. & Tex.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Kan. & Tex.	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Lake & W. P.	30	30	30	30
Lehigh Valley	171 1/2	171 1/2	169 1/4	169 1/4
L. & N.	147 1/2	147 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/4
Mackay	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
May Company	76 1/4	76 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
M. St. P. & S. F.	137 1/2	137 1/2	134 1/4	134 1/4
Missouri Pac.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
N. O. & T.	51	51	51	51
N. R. of Mex. & P.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. Central	107	107	105 1/2	106
N. Y. N. H. & H.	136	136	135 1/4	135 1/4
Nat. Biscuit	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Nat. Enameling	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nat. Lead	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Nevada Cons.	18 1/4	18 1/4	17 1/2	17 1/2
Norfolk & Western	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4
Northern	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Northern	125 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Northern	143	143	141 1/4	142 1/4
Ontario & Western	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/4	41
Pacific Mail	31	31	29 1/4	29 1/4
Pacific T. & T.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Penn. Pac.	122	122	121 1/4	121 1/4
People's Gas	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Pittsburg	20	20	19 1/4	19 1/4
Pittsburg	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Pitts. C. & S. L.	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Pressed Steel	34	34	34	34
Pressed Steel	100	100	100	100
Pullman	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Railroad	153 1/2	153 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Ray Cons. Copper	16	16	16	16
Reading	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Republic Steel	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Rock Island	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Rock Island	59	59	57 1/2	57 1/2
Southern	119 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4
Southern	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4
Southern	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
S. L. & S. F.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
S. L. & S. F.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
S. L. & S. F.	46 1/4	46 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
St. Paul	124 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
St. Paul	152	152	152	152
Tennessee Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2	34	34
Texas Company	102 1/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Toledo	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Toledo	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Toledo	46 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4
Twin City	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
United Dry Goods	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Union Pacific	183 1/2	183 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
Union Pacific	93	93	93	93
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	64	64	64	64
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	46 1/4	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	53	53	53	53
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	93	93	93	93
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	112	112	112	112
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	74	74	74	74
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co.	61	61	55 1/2	56 1/2

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Anaconda	37	37	36 1/4	36 1/4
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/4	108 1/4
Atchafalaya	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
At Coast Line	128	128	125	125
Balt. & O. Co.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Beth Steel	32 1/2	32	32	32
Beth Steel	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61
Brooklyn Trans.	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/4
Brooklyn Union	140	140	140	140
Canadian Pac.	243	243	238 1/4	239 1/4
Central Leather	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
Chas. & O. Co.	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Chas. & O. West.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
C. C. & St. L.	55	55	55	55
Chino	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Col. Fuel	31	31	30	30
Col. Southern	53	53	52	52
Con. Gas	141 1/4	141 1/4	140	140



# Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

## SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE IS NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS

Factories Specializing in Ladies' and Misses' Footwear Generally Busy—Styles Are Still the Unsolved Problem in Shoe Industry

For the past two years the shoe manufacturers have given more attention to styles than ever before. From men's and women's footwear this feature of the trade has crept into the different kinds until it has invaded even the smaller sizes of children's shoes. This attempt to follow the whims of fashion has entailed much labor and expense, some of the leading manufacturers appropriating large sums of money to obtain the desired results.

During the late visit of the buyers, all were more or less handicapped by the many shapes and combinations offered. This problem, if left to their individual tastes, might have been easily solved, but when it rested largely with a changeable public, the situation became so complex that contracting for the spring of 1912 was postponed. In consequence of this fact some of the buyers stated that they would return to this market about Oct. 1, when they hoped to be better prepared to make their selections when case contracting became necessary.

Business in men's fine and medium fine shoes has begun to show a quietness which is expected in midsummer. These factories have had an excellent run of trade and all expressed satisfaction.

The heavy side leather shoes are in no better demand than before reported, those having a snappy appearance getting the most of the trade. The constant efforts to carry style and finish into the workman's shoe have brought these grades up to a standard once considered unnecessary. This is also noticeable in the boys' and youths' lines, especially so to those who remember what they were but a few years ago.

Factories specializing ladies' and misses' footwear are generally busy, many of the shops running up to capacity limits. A trip through the Lynn plants revealed a better condition than was expected. All of the leading concerns were advertising for help, and it was obvious that considerable business had come to hand. Several new factories are approaching completion, with tenants waiting to move into them. This is significant that Lynn is holding its prestige.

Not a discouraging note was heard from the Haverhill manufacturers, and although the summer is far spent, low cut orders continue to arrive, but in limited quantities. The boot business which has proved quite a problem for Haverhill seems to have been successfully overcome, as that branch of shoemaking is on the increase. White canvas low cuts are more in evidence in all of the shops and some think they will be in demand well into the fall.

Business for the spring of 1912 is somewhat delayed, the uncertainty of just what to order having affected this city more than any other shoemaking locality. The men's slipper factories have booked the larger part of their business and are busy with several weeks of cutting in reserve. The early ordering of these goods has obviated the disagreeable consequences which former late shipments created. Reports show that the volume of business will be about the same as that of 1910.

The demand for children's shoes keeps up, though many expected it would decline as the summer months passed by. A short quiet spell would not be unwelcome, as the factories have been driven hard for nearly a year and require general adjusting and other changes which a season's run usually requires. There is a fair amount of reserve orders, and the prospects of a good fall run are assured.

The leather market is quiet as a whole. The usual exceptions exist, but considering that the shoe manufacturers have had a good July business, the leather activity is not what the tanners thought it would be. Buyers appear skeptical in regard to dealers being able to maintain present rates, and late indications do not have a tendency to bring a change of opinion. It is this feature of doubt and unbelief that causes the buyers to confine their purchases to small lots.

While trading in hemlock sole leather is reported as very good, statements show that it was based on the volume of orders rather than on trade volume. Large lots of leather, such as changed hands a few years ago, are seldom heard of, though a year's sales may aggregate the same. Cable orders were about as usual, one for 7500 sides being prominent. Union sole leather is fairly active and dealers are holding firmly to present rates. The low output and increased demand has enabled the tanners in a measure to act with some independence. Sole cutters have felt the influence which the trade conditions in Lynn and Haverhill would naturally create, and have been seeking for large lots at a price.

Oak leather is well sold up, partly on account of small production. Receipts, therefore, are not large enough to prompt dealers to prophesy much about it, as reserve orders absorb the output of desirable lots. Although rumors of a softening of sole leather prices prevail now and then, nothing reliable in that direction could be learned.

Chrome side upper leather shows no change—the demand is hardly normal and the output well below that point. Prices are strong. Tanners continue to declare that an advance is likely, but it fails to affect the buyers' actions.

Calf skins are moving with more freedom and prices are firm. Buyers are not over-anxious, but purchase what they

need at market rates. The report that finishers were further to curtail the product has not been corroborated. Receipts are small, therefore little accumulates. The market is still short of colors.

Splits are about as active as any of the leathers. The domestic trade is using much more than it did a year ago and all weights are marketable, the heavy splits having the preference. The foreign demand is also well maintained and surplus stocks of good quality are few. Prices hold strong, varying little from last quotations.

Patent calf and kid are shipped on orders as it arrives from the jammers. Patent side leather is not quite as active, a slackening trade having been reported since July 1, although some dealers claim a waiting-list on this grade. Shipments abroad have averaged well with the past weeks of this year and reserve orders are reported. Prices are steady to firm.

The glazed kid business is assuming its old time form and dealers state that it is approaching a satisfactory condition. The increased sampling of kid shoes makes it evident that the shoe merchants anticipate a growing demand. The foreign trade holds good. Prices cannot be quoted with any degree of certainty, as sorting enters largely into purchases and a variation of 2 cents per foot might mean little or it might mean much.

Efforts to prolong the trade in fabric footwear has not met with much success, except in velvets and canvas, and these two are almost as popular as ever.

To sum up the situation as found in both the shoe and leather industries—business is slow and not up to expectations. There is much to disturb the trade, however. The late action of Congress in voting to remove all duty on foreign footwear is considered in itself enough to offset what bright agricultural prospects there may be.

July was a record month for buyers, as there was reported in the Monitor a grand total of 341 different firms and corporations represented in this market during that month.

## EQUIPMENT AND RAILS ORDERED

ST. LOUIS—Contracts have been let by the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain railroads for 50 passenger service coaches. The order includes 11 chair cars, eight regular passenger coaches and two divided passenger coaches which are to be built by the Pullman Company, and 15 baggage cars and 14 mail cars, the contract for which was awarded to the American Car & Foundry Company, who will construct them at their St. Charles (Mo.) shops.

This order is in addition to the large instalment of dining cars, passenger coaches, mail and baggage cars which the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain have been receiving lately from the American Car & Foundry Company shops at St. Charles.

Since President B. F. Bush took hold of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain lines he has also let a contract with the American Locomotive Works for 50 freight engines of the Mikado type.

Bids have also been asked from leading manufacturers for a large number of passenger locomotives and a big equipment of freight cars. It is expected that these orders will be placed within the next week or two.

Fifty thousand tons of heavy steel rails ordered by these lines a short time ago have been received, and the track is being relaid with them. Another big order for steel rails is to be placed within a short time.

## SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry, U. S. Buffalo, N. Y.—C. W. & E. Fromhart, Lenox.  
Chicago, Ill.—L. D. Lefley of Boston Store, Essex.  
Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Plaut of N. Plaut & Co., Essex.  
Jennett, La.—L. Wormser.  
Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Cohen of H. Cohen & Sons, U. S.  
Oklahoma, Ok.—Mr. Hickey.  
Peoria, Ill.—J. Szold of J. Szold & Son, Lenox.  
Pittsburg, Pa.—Thomas Mercer, U. S.  
Rome, Ga.—E. A. Heard, Jr., Essex.  
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams-Marvin Co., 135 Lincoln st.  
St. Louis, Mo.—J. Weinback of Banner Shoe Co., U. S.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Gardner, Me.—R. P. Hazard of R. P. Hazard Co.  
Liverpool, Eng.—Mr. Davison of John C. Gale & Co., 27 South st.

## UNIVERSAL CEMENT CO. BUSY

GARY, Ind.—Activity at the Panama canal has caused Universal Portland Cement to rush work. Two plants are now in operation, being worked day and night and by Oct. 1 or 2 more will be finished, giving a total output of 25,000 barrels daily.

## BOSTON LOANING RATES

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 3½ and 4, American Agricultural Chemical 3 and Steel common 3 per cent.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

##### Sailings from New York

\*Lusitania, for Liverpool..... Aug. 9

\*Adonia, for Naples..... Aug. 10

\*La Provence, for Havre..... Aug. 10

\*Barbarossa, for Bremen..... Aug. 10

\*Adriatic, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10

\*Amerika, for Hamburg..... Aug. 10

\*Carmania, for Liverpool..... Aug. 12

\*Oceania, for Southampton..... Aug. 12

\*St. Louis, for Southampton..... Aug. 12

\*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen..... Aug. 12

\*Lorraine, for Bremen..... Aug. 12

\*Hellas, for Copenhagen..... Aug. 12

\*Franklin, for Rotterdam..... Aug. 12

\*Kursk, for Rotterdam..... Aug. 12

\*Venezia, for Naples..... Aug. 12

\*Olympic, for Southampton..... Aug. 12

\*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Aug. 12

\*George Washington, for Bremen..... Aug. 12

\*D. Abuzzi, for Naples and Genoa..... Aug. 12

\*Nagara, for Havre..... Aug. 12

\*Potsdam, for Rotterdam..... Aug. 12

\*Commercia, for Bremen..... Aug. 12

\*Re d'Italia, for Naples and Genoa..... Aug. 12

\*Argentine, for Southampton..... Aug. 12

\*Saxonia, for Gibraltar and Naples..... Aug. 12

\*Germania, for Naples and Genoa..... Aug. 12

\*Ansonia, for Southampton..... Aug. 12

\*Batavia, for Liverpool..... Aug. 12

\*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg..... Aug. 12

\*La Bretagne, for Bremen..... Aug. 12

\*Caronia, for Liverpool..... Aug. 12

\*Kriegs Albert, for Gibraltar and Naples..... Aug. 12

\*Furness, for Glasgow..... Aug. 12

\*Minnesota, for London..... Aug. 12

\*St. Paul, for Southampton..... Aug. 12

\*Finland, for Dover and Antwerp..... Aug. 12

\*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... Aug. 12

\*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen..... Aug. 12

\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Aug. 12

\*Celtic, for Liverpool..... Aug. 12

\*Oscar II., for Copenhagen..... Aug. 12

\*Esperanza, for Southampton..... Aug. 12

\*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg..... Aug. 12

\*Volturno, for Liverpool..... Aug. 12

\*Sailings from Boston

\*Louisiana, for Copenhagen..... Aug. 10

\*Manitou, for Antwerp..... Aug. 10

\*Boswell, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10

\*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports..... Aug. 10

\*Sardinia, for Glasgow..... Aug. 10

\*Devonian, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10

\*Idaho, for Hull..... Aug. 10

\*Franconia, for New York..... Aug. 10

\*Winifreda, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10

\*Zealand, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10

\*Sailings from Philadelphia

\*Dominion, for Liverpool..... Aug. 12

\*Manitou, for Antwerp..... Aug. 12

\*Merion, for Liverpool..... Aug. 12

\*Graf Waldersee, for Bremen..... Aug. 12

\*Sailings from Montreal

\*Empress of Britain, for Liverpool..... Aug. 11

\*Albania, for London..... Aug. 11

\*Canada, for Liverpool..... Aug. 11

\*Mount Temple, for London..... Aug. 11

\*Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool..... Aug. 11

\*Laurentia, for Liverpool..... Aug. 11

\*Montcalm, for London..... Aug. 11

\*Montreal, for London..... Aug. 11

\*Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... Aug. 11

\*Aurora, for London..... Aug. 11

\*Teutonic, for Liverpool..... Aug. 11

\*Mount Royal, for London..... Aug. 11

\*Lake Champlain, for Liverpool..... Aug. 11

\*Sailings from Liverpool

\*Batavia, for New York..... Aug. 10

\*Empress of Ireland, for Montreal..... Aug. 10

\*Mauretania, for New York..... Aug. 10

\*Teutonic, for Montreal..... Aug. 10

\*Winifreda, for Boston..... Aug. 10

\*Caronia, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10

\*Zealand, for Boston..... Aug. 10

\*Celtic, for New York..... Aug. 10

\*Oscar II., for Boston..... Aug. 10

\*Esperanza, for Boston..... Aug. 10

\*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg..... Aug. 10

\*Volturno, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10

\*Sailings from London

\*Montezuma, for Montreal..... Aug. 10

\*Minnesota, for New York..... Aug. 10

\*Lake Michigan, for Montreal..... Aug. 10

\*Luna, for New York..... Aug. 10

\*Montfort, from Montreal..... Aug. 10

\*Minnesota, from New York..... Aug. 10

\*Mount Temple, from Southampton..... Aug. 10

\*Sailings from Southampton

\*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y. Olympic, for New York..... Aug. 9

\*Nieuw Amsterdam, for New York..... Aug. 9

\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York..... Aug. 9

\*President Lincoln, for New York..... Aug. 9

\*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York..... Aug. 9

\*Maltese, for New York..... Aug. 9

\*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York..... Aug. 9

## FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 12

Mails for:	Via—	Mails close at:
Jamaica, via Philadelphia and Port Antonio	Admiral Schley, Wed.	9...4 p.m.
Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt), specially addressed for other destinations, via Queenstown and Liverpool	Adriatic.....Wed.	9...9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Europe, Egypt, West Asia, East Indies and Brazil, South America, except for Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), and Azores, via Havre.....Wed.	La Provence.....Wed.	9...9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Azores, Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Costa Rica, via Port Limon.....Wed.	Limon.....Wed.	9...9 a.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, St. Louis.....Fri.	St. Louis.....Fri.	11...9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Azores, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....Fri.	Carmania.....Fri.	11...9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Ireland, specially addressed for other destinations, via Queenstown and Liverpool	America.....Fri.	11...9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Germany, letter mail only, two cents per ounce, also specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, via Halifax.....Fri.	A. W. Perry.....Sat.	12...3 p.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen. Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m.; for other countries mail closes one hour earlier than time shown above. Newfoundland, except parcels, close at 5:30 p. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m. St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, close at 5:30 p. m. Aug. 6 and 20, and 7 p. m. Aug. 7 and 21. Parcels post for Newfoundland forwarded only on direct steamer from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's. Parcels post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1. Mails for Cuba, by rail for Florida, thence by steamer, close daily except Wednesday at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m. forwarded on direct steamer from New York to Havana every Thursday. All steamers take specially addressed correspondence. Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above. Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m. Germany 5 p. m. Monday and Friday, Italy 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday, Norway, Sweden and Denmark 5 p. m. Wednesday, Aug. 16. Newfoundland 5 p. m. Friday.

## TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for:	Conveyed by—	Via—	Mails close at:
Hawaii.....	Misourian.....	Tacoma.....	Aug. 9, 6 p.m.
Hawaii.....	Lurline.....	San Francisco.....	Aug. 11, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea.....	Chicago Maru.....	Tacoma.....	Aug. 14, 6 p.m.
Specially addressed for China, Japan and Korea.....	Lucerne.....	Seattle.....	Aug. 17, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, also specially addressed for China, Japan and Korea.....	Mongolian.....	San Francisco.....	Aug. 17, 6 p.m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacle marked "Foreign." Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

## PRODUCE MARKETS

### Arrivals

Str Canopic from Mediterranean ports with 3300 bxs and 272 half bxs lemons. Str Sagamore from Liverpool. Str Limon from Port Limon with 40,000 stems bananas for United Fruit Co. Str Bound Brook from Port Antonio with 25,622 stems bananas for United Fruit Co.

Str Ontario from Norfolk with 80 bbls squash, 200 bags peanuts. Str Bohemian from Liverpool for Boston was reported by wireless as 60 miles east of Boston light at 8 a. m. Thick fog.

Steamer Gloucester, due here Wednesday, Aug. 9, from Norfolk, has 100 bbls potatoes, 200 cts citron, 100 cts egg plant.

### Boston Receipts

Apples 842 bbls, berries 1546 cts, watermelons 17 cars, cantaloupes 2 cars, California oranges 3117 bxs, lemons 4463 bxs, bananas 65,622 stems, California fruit 2 cars, pineapples 141 cts, grapes 80 carriers, peanuts 450 bags, potatoes 10,204 bush, sweet potatoes 718 bbls, onions 632 bush.

## PROVISIONS

### Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 830 pkgs, last year 292 pkgs.

### Boston Prices

Flour to ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents, \$5.50@6.10; clears \$4.25@4.80; winter wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; straight, \$4.10@4.40; clears \$3.75@4.30; Kansas hard winter patents, in jute, \$4.50@5; rye flour, \$4.20@5.50; Graham, \$3.60@4.35.

Corn—Carlots, on spot No. 2 yellow, 73¢; steamers yellow, 72½¢; No. 3 yellow, 72¢; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow, 73½¢@74¢; No. 3 yellow, 72½¢@73¢; lake and rail shipments, 1c less.

Oats—Carlots on spot, No. 1 clipped white, 49½¢; No. 2, 48½¢; No. 3, 48¢; rejected white, 46¢@47¢; to ship from the West, clipped white, 40 lbs, 49¢@40½¢; 38 lbs, 48¢@48½¢; 36 lbs, 47¢@48¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding, cornmeal, \$1.38@1.40 100-lb bag; granulated \$3.80@4 bbl; bolted, \$3.70@3.80; oatmeal, rolled, \$5.70@5.93 bbl; cut and ground, \$6.30@6.55.

Milled—To ship from the mills, bran, spring, \$35.50@26; winter, \$25.75@26.25; middlings, \$29@31; mixed feed \$26.75@29; red dog, \$32.50; cottonseed meal, \$31; linseed meal, nominal; hominy feed, \$27.65; stock feed, \$28.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice, \$27.50@28.50; No. 1, \$25@26; No. 2, \$10@20.50; No. 3, \$15.50@16.50; No. 1 Canadian, \$23@24; straw, rye, \$13@13.50; cut, \$8.

Butter—Northern creamery, 27@28¢; western creamery, 27@28¢.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henery 28@30¢; eastern, best, 26@27; western, best, 18@19¢.

Cheese—New York twins, extra, 12½¢@13¢; Vermont twins, 12@12½¢.

Beans—Pea choice, per bu, \$2.40; medium choice, hand picked \$2.36@2.40; California, small white, \$2.55@2.60; yellow eyes, best, \$2.10; red kidneys, choice, \$3.85.

Cornmeal—Bag meal, \$1.38@1.40; granulated, \$3.80@4; bolted, \$3.70@3.90.

Lard—Pure, in tierces, lb, 10¢; rendered leaf, 12¢; loose raw leaf, 9¢.

Beef—Choice, 10¢@10½¢; hindquarters, 12¢@13½¢; forequarters, 8¢@8½¢.



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## GERMAN SEIZURE OF AGADIR SEEN AS HINT PROFFERED FRANCE

Mistake of Berlin Called Forgetting Britain When Considering Wisdom of Despatching War Vessel

## RESULT SURPRISED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The negotiations with respect to Morocco are being carried on in complete secrecy, and therefore the innumerable stories which are being published in the press of all countries as to the turn these negotiations are taking are little more than the balancing of probabilities.

Whether the act of Agadir was or was not broken by France in advancing on Fez is a delicate question. If it was the intention of the French to maintain their hold on the capital it most certainly was, but it can scarcely be held that they had committed themselves to that when the German despatch was made on Agadir.

The French forces occupied Fez nominally, at any rate, to protect the lives of Europeans in that city. According to the French government it was a sudden act of necessity forced upon it by circumstances over which it had no control. That unfortunately is a stereotyped excuse of all nations for making good their hold on countries they are supposed to have temporarily occupied for philanthropic reasons.

## Germany Gives "Hint"

This could not fail to be known to Germany and the German way apparently of hinting to France that there were doubts as to her good faith was to break the act of Agadir without a shadow of doubt by sending a cruiser to Agadir. The German explanation, if it were given quite candidly, would probably be that diplomatic protests might have been made until the Greek Kalends, and that it was only by an act of active aggression, such as the despatch of a cruiser, that she could hope to create an opportunity for diplomatically reopening the question.

The mistake of Germany lay in forgetting that she was not dealing solely with France. She was secure, perhaps, of the active support, at any rate of the passive agreement of Spain, for Spain was already herself endeavoring to find a way of substantiating her own claims against those of France. With England it was different.

## England Interested

England was a party to the act of Agadir. She had not protested against the advance of the French forces on Fez, she was even entitled to express diplomatically her belief that these forces at the correct moment would be withdrawn. She could however scarcely agree to a complete reopening of the Moroccan question, by the other parties of the act of Agadir, without advancing a claim of her own; neither could she agree to the seizure of an Atlantic port on the North African seaboard by Germany regardless of existing treaties.

She was bound therefore to take action with respect to the German claim. This probably did not surprise Germany. What did surprise Germany, and what seemingly in a measure surprised France was the seriousness and determination with which she faced the situation. It had been assumed that the British cabinet was a peace-at-any-price cabinet, and the man who above all others was supposed to represent this point of view was Mr. Lloyd George. That this view should have been taken proves how mistaken generalizations are capable of being.

## Lloyd George Surprises

Mr. Lloyd George is a Celt, with the temperament of a Celt. He may be inclined to take a pacific view of politics, but he is equally determined in resenting what he regards as any attempt to take advantage of the desire for peace. He has given proof of this more than once, and it is strange that the chancellors of Europe should not have realized this more definitely. What his views on the subject were he made abundantly clear in his now famous speech to the London bankers. There for the moment the question rests.

## LABORERS GO TO QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The emigration staff of the agent-general's office is at present actively engaged in recruiting the final contingent of 1800 railway laborers, which he received instructions to despatch to Queensland for the purpose of working on the railways in course of construction in the state.

## BRITISH LEARN FROM SWISS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ZURICH—Two hundred British engineers and mechanics who have been attending lectures at Zurich, are supplementing their course of instruction by a tour through Switzerland for the purpose of visiting the principal electro-technical establishments and engine works.

## WESTMINSTER FREE FROM DECORATION IN CORONATION'S HONOR

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A coronation more or less leaves no impression on a building as magnificently ancient as Westminster, and by the middle of August it is expected that the Abbey will have returned to its normal state of majestic and dignified aloofness.

The interior decorations of the annex have already been taken down, the armor has been returned to the Tower and the tapestries restored to their various owners. It only remains for the lath and plaster walls of that picturesque parvenu to be stripped off their timber frames and the last traces of the great metamorphosis will have disappeared. Within the Abbey scores of workmen are busily removing the envelopes of matchwood that surrounded and protected the monuments.

Many of the carpets and hangings traveled first to Carnarvon, then to Holyrood, where they did duty at the investiture of the Prince of Wales and at the Scottish drawing rooms. Two of the coronation thrones were used again in the Welsh castle.

There have been a great many inquiries for relics of the coronation, in answer to which it is definitely stated that the annex cannot be transplanted bodily, or taken down in numbered sections and re-erected elsewhere, that none of the carpets are for sale, but that the chairs used by peers and members of Parliament will be sold, also the stools upon which the train-bearing and coronet-carrying pages reposed when not on active duty.

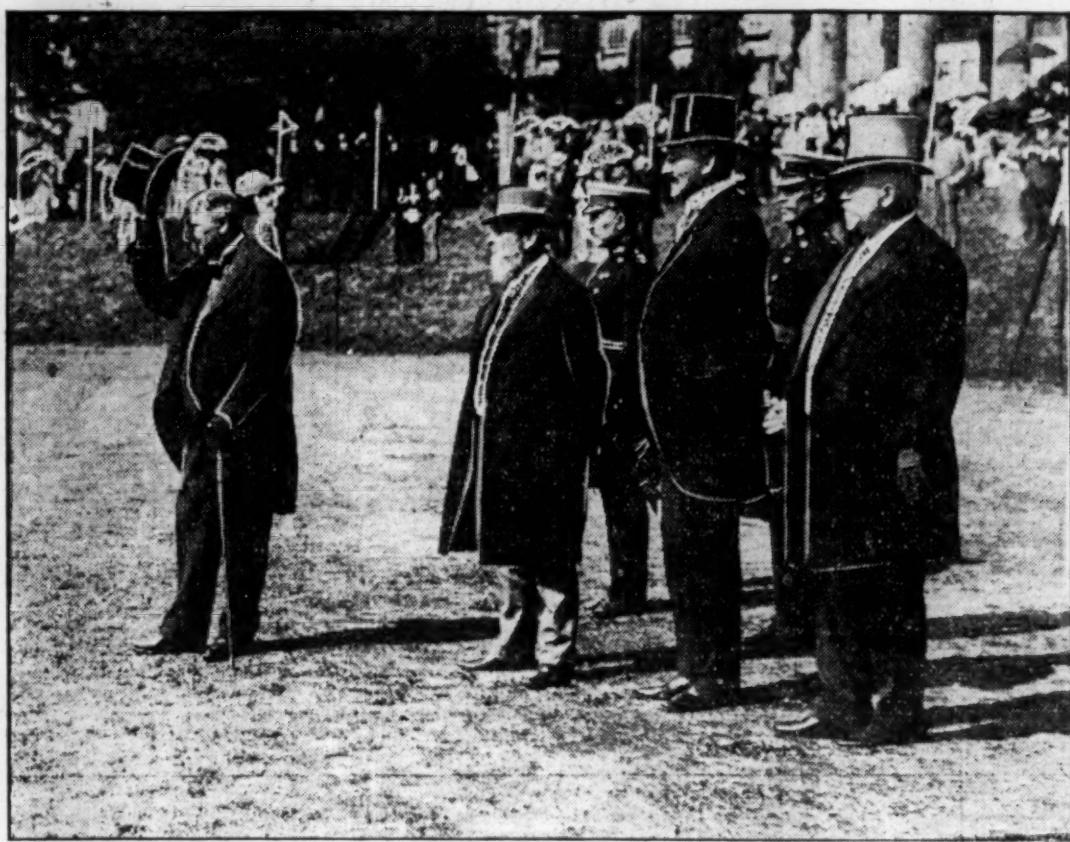
## NEW 23-KNOT BOATS ON CALAIS-DOVER RUN CARRY 1318 PERSONS

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALAIS—The traffic across the channel is annually increasing and, especially during the holiday season, the boats plying between England and the continent are crowded. From time to time steamboats of an improved design are added to the fleet, indeed, it is not so long ago that the first turbine steamer to make the trip was run and considered to be a very great step in advance.

Now the Riviera, the latest addition to the fine vessels already owned by the South Eastern & Chatham railway, has commenced to run on the Calais-Dover route, and will shortly be joined by her sister ship, the Engadine.

The speed of these vessels is 23 knots

## TRAINING OF OFFICERS IS PRAISED



Lord Haldane is shown inspecting the newly formed officers training corps at the Mill Hill school

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Lord Haldane gave an address to the newly formed officers training corps on the occasion of the prize distribution and foundation celebrations, held at Mill Hill school recently. In the afternoon Lord Haldane addressed the boys and said that the nation was waking up as regards education.

Great advances were being made, he said, and they had begun to learn that education was one indivisible whole.

and accommodation is provided for no fewer than 1318 passengers, of which 732 are first class. Numerous improvements have been embodied which will tend to make the trip even more enjoyable than at present.

Vessels of larger dimensions than even the Engadine and the Riviera will eventually be run, but with the present insufficient accommodation at Calais and Boulogne, it is not possible to use larger vessels. Bills for the improvement of these harbors have already been adopted by the Senate, and the length of the passage will undoubtedly be still further reduced when the necessary improvements are carried out.

Much had been said of the superiority of foreign schools and their methods, but as schools for the training of character and the production of leaders of men the English public schools could not be beaten.

Lord Haldane referred to the special aptitude which existed in boys, and he pointed out how this should be studied and encouraged. With regard to the training corps, this was not instituted, he said, in order to promote the spirit of militarism, but in quite another spirit—in order that the boys should be

taught to govern themselves, and so to become independent and leaders of men.

The war office were spending, Lord Haldane explained, some £60,000 (\$300,000) a year on the maintaining of officers' training corps, and at Woolwich and Sandhurst general education of a higher character was being encouraged. There were at present between 23,000 and 24,000 boys in the country who had joined the corps, and he considered their training was likely to save the country from conscription for years to come.

## BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY HELPS EMPLOYEES SAVE

North Eastern Lines Bank Completes 51 Years and Is Holder of Nearly \$5,000,000 Deposits by Workers

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Many years ago the North Eastern Railway Company established a savings bank with the object of encouraging thrift among their employees, and

the fifty-first annual report amply justifies the scheme.

The terms of deposit are advantageous to the weekly wage earner, sums of one shilling and upwards being received. Up to £200 (\$1000) the interest given is 4 per cent per annum, and above that 2½ per cent. The report, which is for the 12 months ended April 30, 1911, shows steady progress, there being a net increase of 328 depositors, the total number now being 11,728.

Deposits amounting to a total of £112,203 (\$561,015), were made, the total amount withdrawn being £99,924 (\$499,620). The total amount inclusive of interest now standing to the credit of the depositors is £908,584 (\$4,992,920).

## SCENES IN COMMONS CALLED UNPARALLELED

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER—The crisis over the Parliament bill has developed with startling rapidity. The lead of Lord Halsbury when he announced his intention of voting against the government if they declined to accept the Lords' amendments, found immediate support, not only from leaders of the opposition in the upper house, such as Lord Selborne and Lord Salisbury, but from Unionist leaders in the Commons like Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Carson and F. E. Smith.

F. E. Smith, who has always been known as one of the most pungent speakers in the Commons, has become, apparently without any effort on his own part, leader of the Unionist rebels in that house. It was he who issued the invitation to the Unionists of the lower house to attend the dinner given nominally in Lord Halsbury's honor, but in reality, of course, to herald the hoisting of the rebel flag against the recognized parliamentary leaders, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour.

## Scene Unparalleled

The reception of Mr. Asquith, on rising to explain the policy of the government with respect to the Lords' amendments, was perhaps unparalleled in parliamentary history. The outbreak of anger from the Unionist benches, led by Lord Salisbury's brother, Lord Hugh Cecil, was as strange as it was fortunately rare.

Assailed with cries of "Traitor" and with shouts for "Redmond, the dictator," Mr. Asquith was unable to make himself heard. The thundering welcomes which he had received from his own party on entering the House and on standing up to speak were nothing to the storm which broke out when he attempted to speak. The attempt of Mr. Balfour to call his own party to order passed almost unnoticed in the commotion caused apparently by the determination of a certain band of Unionists to wreck his leadership.

For 20 minutes Mr. Asquith stood at the table unable to proceed, nor was the speaker able to obtain permission for him to make his statement, though it was known that he had seen the King that morning. At this moment there

was some slight cessation in the disorder, and Sir Edward Carson took advantage of it to move the adjournment of the debate.

## Premier Waits

Amid loud government cheers the speaker declared that there was no question before the House, and plainly indicated that the reception which was being meted out to Mr. Asquith might, in a few minutes, be meted out to Mr. Balfour. Three times Mr. Asquith rose to address the House but was forced to resume his seat. At last, in a temporary lull, he was enabled to begin his explanations, but before he had got far the interruptions broke out with renewed violence.

"I am not going," he suddenly declared, "to degrade myself by addressing arguments to those resolved not to listen," and then as the disturbance swelled into a tempest he shouted even above the storm: "Unless the House of Lords, while there is yet time, consents to withdraw their amendments, we shall be compelled to invoke the exercise of the prerogative of the crown. It is the determination of the government, and I believe of the country, that without further delay this bill shall take its place upon the statute book."

As Mr. Asquith sat down from having failed to make his speech the disturbance in the House reached its zenith. On the one side the whole of the coalition party was cheering the prime minister enthusiastically; on the other the almost solid ranks of the opposition were shouting defiance of every sort.

## Mr. Balfour Rises

It was in the midst of scenes like these that Mr. Balfour rose to address the House. In a moment the word to give him an absolutely courteous hearing went round the ministerial ranks. He began his speech with an expression of regret that the prime minister had not been heard, an expression which drew from Winston Churchill an unfortunate remark.

Mr. Balfour turned on him like lightning. Of all people in the House, he explained, Winston Churchill was the one above all others who had no right to be indignant with the scene. At a time

when no party passions were stirred, Mr. Churchill had kept the ex-secretary of state for the colonies standing for an hour while he led a wild scene of the nature of that which had just taken place. Unhappily for Mr. Churchill the recollection of this was fresh in the memory of the House, and the thundering cheers of the opposition soon made it plain to him. Having said this Mr. Balfour at once plunged into a strong attack upon the course which the ministry had pursued.

"We have now had," he said, "the doctrine laid down, on the authority of the Liberal party, that it is within the constitutional rights of a ministry to go to the crown and say, 'I am the prime minister of the day, I have the confidence of one chamber, give me all the powers I require to coerce the other.' Tell me," he demanded, "of the head of any other state who has ever laid down such a doctrine as this."

## Mr. Byles Suffers

A moment later an interruption from Mr. Byles was taken advantage of with the same rapidity as the interruption of Winston Churchill. Mr. Byles is one of the most stalwart Radicals in the House, but rumor hath it that Mr. Byles is to be one of the new peers. The interruption was something about the House of Lords, and amid a roar of laughter from all sides Mr. Balfour explained that he had understood it to refer to a subject on which, if rumor were true, the honorable gentleman should speak with some authority, and on which he would very shortly be able to maintain his opinion in a more peaceful atmosphere.

Then followed an attack on the prime minister for having sold the constitution to the vote of the Irish members, who members whose openly expressed desire for years had been to destroy the House of Commons and the British empire.

"Gentlemen," Mr. Balfour described them, "who have never professed love for the government or the constitution, but who have had it in their power to force ministers of the crown to abuse the confidence the sovereign reposes in them, so as to compel him to break immemorial tradition, and to destroy and subvert the principle on which the con-

stitution of the country for centuries has stood unshaken."

## Disorder Criticized

When Mr. Balfour had resumed his seat amidst another hurricane of cheers, Sir Edward Grey rose to speak for the government. He spoke of the absolute loyalty of the ministerialists to the prime minister, and referring to something that Mr. Balfour had said about the consequences of conduct such as they had witnessed that afternoon. The ulterior consequences would be the undermining and destruction of the House of Commons.

He professed himself as unable to fill the gap which the prime minister had left. If his arguments were not going to be listened to by the opposition, no one on the ministerial benches would attempt to take his place. For himself he could only say that he trusted that on some future occasion even the most extreme section of the minority would realize that it was the future of the House of Commons they were placing at stake. All that could be then done was to move the adjournment of the debate.

## Mr. Smith Inaudible

Sir Edward Grey, who had been received by his own side with the warmest applause, was followed by F. E. Smith, but it was apparent in a moment that Mr. Smith had no chance of making himself heard. The leader of the Tory insurgents after all that had passed was not likely to get any mercy from the ministerialists, and as the disorder grew more and more marked the speaker suddenly rose.

"I beg to remind the House," he said, "of standing order number 21, which is as follows: 'In case of grave disorder arising in the House the speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the House without question put, or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.' 'In my opinion,' he added, 'a case of grave disorder has arisen, and, acting under the authority of the rule, I now adjourn the House.'"

It is understood that the adjourned debate will stand over until next week, during which time negotiations will take place, which it is trusted will allow of some agreement between the two sides.

## CADETS OF TRAINING VESSEL WORCESTER ENTERTAIN GUESTS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The cadets of the training ship Worcester entertained a large company from London, who came down in a special steamer to be present at their prize-giving. The lord mayor of London made a speech in the course of which he brought out the fact that the sailing ship is still considered to be the finest training place possible for young sailors who may eventually command the largest steamers in the world. The cadets manned the yards and gave a hearty salute to the people as the steamer came alongside the Worcester.

The chairman of the P. & O. line, Sir Thomas Sutherland, who presided over the presentation of prizes, said that 1912 would witness the jubilee of the training school on board the Worcester. He referred to the visit of Admiral Togo, whom he characterized as an eminent and most modest man.

The Worcester, he said, was proud indeed for its association with him in his early days, a sentiment which was shared heartily by Admiral Togo himself.

T. J. Davitt offered a cadetship without premium for three years in a sailing ship of his own, which is sailing in August, to one of the five boys who have been recommended as midshipmen, or to the winner of the King's prize. He considered that a term of service on a sailing ship will do more to fit a boy for taking command of a big ship in after years than will a similar term on board a steamer. He wished all boys were trained in sailing ships before going into steamers.

## BAYREUTH SEASON IS COMMENCED WITH 'DIE MEISTERSINGER'

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The Bayreuth season commenced last week with a magnificent performance of "Die Meistersinger." There was not an empty seat in the great theater, and the majority of the foreign visitors were as usual Americans. Mr. Stark, a well-known teacher, was there with 36 of his pupils.

Many familiar faces were seen, including Engelbert Humperdinck, Gerhart Hauptmann, Frau Schumann-Heink, the Queen of Wurtemberg, who never misses a Bayreuth performance, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, and many others. That opera managers from all parts of the world were present goes without saying.

Siegfried Wagner, who had staged the work in faultless taste, was called with Hans Richter by an enthusiastic audience for nearly 10 minutes, but the traditions of the house forbade their appearing before the curtain. Herr Kirchoff played the role of Stolzing, Herr Weil that of Hans Sachs, and Frau Haffgreen-Waag the part of Eva. It is said by the critics that seldom has the inauguration of the Bayreuth "Festspiele" been so entirely successful as on this occasion.

## MINERS FAVOR MINIMUM WAGE AT CONFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—J. Wadsworth, M. P., speaking at the miners' international congress recently on the subject of a regulation wage for miners, said that the mines of Great Britain had been overcrowded with men. There were in 1868, 364,820 persons employed in the mines of Great Britain, a figure which had increased by 1909 to 1,013,998.

With respect to the statement made by the colliery owners that they were unable to accede to certain requests owing to foreign competition, Mr. Wadsworth explained that the competition was between the colliery owners and Great Britain and not on the continent.

A resolution was passed at the congress in favor of a minimum wage for miners.

## LIVINGSTONE'S NAME LIVES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An interesting exhibition of the respect in which the name of Livingstone is still held in Africa was given a day or two ago in Westminster abbey. A party of natives, from all parts of the empire, was being taken round the abbey, when the chief of the Somalis requested to be shown the memorial to Livingstone. When he was shown the plain flagstone with the word "Livingstone" carved on it he flung his spear into the attitude of salute and shouted the word "Livingstone."

## HOTELS

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## DELHI FESTIVITIES IN HONOR OF KING WILL BE ON GRAND SCALE

Program Includes Popular Fete for 1,000,000 Persons, Followed by Reviewing of About 90,000 Soldiers

## PAGEANT HISTORIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The statement made in the House of Commons by the under secretary of state makes it possible to give a definite program of events in connection with the visit to Delhi in December next of King George and Queen Mary.

It has been arranged that their majesties will arrive at the bastion of Delhi fort on Dec. 7. Here 150 ruling chiefs will be presented. This ceremony will be followed by a procession round the Great Mosque, after which their majesties will be received on the historic ridge by representatives of British India, 3000 or 4000 in number.

On the two following days his majesty will receive visits from chiefs and lay the foundation stone of the All-India memorial to King Edward. The durbar ceremony will take place on Dec. 12; on this occasion it is expected that there will be present 50,000 spectators, in addition to 12,000 invited guests and 20,000 troops.

In the morning of the following day the King will receive officers from the native army; in the afternoon their majesties will attend a garden party. On this day also there will be a huge popular fete, to be held on the open ground in front of the fort. It is expected that 1,000,000 people will spend the day in the amusements and games provided for them.

The fourteenth has been set apart for a review on an unprecedented scale, in which 90,000 troops will take part. The next day their majesties will depart in procession through the streets of Delhi and the historic pageant will be over.

## LECTURER WANTED FOR QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—Applications are being invited for the position of lecturer in chemistry in connection with the University of Queensland. The salary attached to the position is £350 (\$1750) per annum, subject to the deduction of 7 per cent for endowment assurance.

Applications must reach the registrar of the university, Brisbane, not later than Oct. 10, to insure which they should be despatched not later than Sept. 1.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## PURELY CULTURAL CURRICULUM

THE new requirements at Amherst, where a purely cultural education is sought to be made the standard, are announced by the trustees.

Four years of Latin will be required of all on entrance and in college two years of ancient languages. A reading knowledge at sight of German and a romance tongue will be required in future before graduation, save where Greek is taken, and then only one of them. A third of the course is required and two thirds will be elective; but on the group system. It is deemed desirable to maintain the number in college at about 500 and recitation classes will be small, in five courses out of six, under 30. Outside activities in college, dramatics, music literary publications, intercollegiate debates and oratorical contests are held of great cultural value and will be regulated so as to interest

every student in them and prevent any from overdoing, with rigorous requirements for scholarship. The minimum for graduation has been raised from 65 to 70. In athletics, the entire college is to be drawn on instead of a few and 300 out of 500 students are already on competitive teams. In 10 years \$400,000 has been raised to advance professors' salaries through gifts announced at the commencement. Teaching rather than research will be sought. To encourage the study of Greek the college proposes to have in residence each year, for part of a semester, a Greek scholar of the first rank, who will deliver a course of lectures and will, in addition, carry on a special work in teaching. The first incumbent under this plan will be Gilbert Murray, regius professor of Greek in Oxford University, who will visit the college next spring.

## Style Harks Back to Heaven

STYLE is a matter of in-birth. Milton, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Burke, Webster, manifest the truth that style harks back to heaven. Lincoln's style was but the mental lucidity of an inward spiritual grace.—From an old Boston Transcript.

## Home Light

The light of home 's a wondrous light, So tender is its shining, So soft it follows through the night, Our weary road outwining, Though lonely and for years we roam, Far from the ones who love us, Yet ever shines the light of home, Like God's grace spread above us.—Christian Life.

## No Fixed Standard for Spelling

THERE is not, and there cannot be, any final standard of English orthography to which we can all appeal. We may regret this as much as we please, but we cannot alter the fact. The spelling of our language is not fixed; it never has been. The works of Chaucer and of Shakespeare are now printed in a modern orthography which would seem very strange indeed to them; and we can be sure that a time will come when the works of Emerson and Tennyson will be printed in an orthography which they in turn would have held to be very peculiar.

After all, these changes in spelling are not as upsetting as they seem at first sight; and it is no difficult task for us to master the peculiarities of the Chaucerian and Shakespearean orthographies. The chief difference between the spelling of Shakespeare and the spelling of Tennyson is that the latter is simpler, that it represents the pronunciation more directly. Where Shakespeare—or his printers—spelt dogge and sunne, Tennyson spelt dog and sun; and this tendency to drop out useless letters, and to simplify spelling as far as possible, is certain to work many changes in English orthography in the next century, and to bring into general use many simplifications that Tennyson did not foresee.—Brander Mathews in Munsey.

## Thackeray Defines a Gentleman

WHAT is it to be a gentleman? It is to be honest, to be gentle, to be generous, to be brave, to be wise; and, possessing all these qualities, to exercise them in the most graceful outward manner.—Thackeray.

## Fewer Things Better in Our Rooms

WRITING to Suburban Life of her summer freedom in simple tent life a lady tells how the experience showed her that she could dispense with many useless tasks in her city life as well. She says:

First, there came to me one of the wisest of the sayings of William Morris, "Have nothing in your home which you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful." This set me on a new train of thought, and, in my mind's eye, I went through every room in my house, to see what could be dispensed with according to this standard. The living room and parlor were the greatest losers, or rather gainers, from this mental house cleaning. I saw there the host of bric-a-brac accumulated from gifts and trivial purchases, which in my inmost heart I knew were neither useful nor beautiful. So, with my eye on my mountain for counsel and strength, I did these things up carefully in bundles, some to go to the junk shop and others where I thought they would give pleasure for a time. And I breathed a sigh of relief at the thought of how much the work of my sweeping day would be simplified; for one of the reasons my tent life is simple is that there is nothing superfluous to care for. Even many of the pictures on the walls are worthless as real things of beauty, and would much better be discarded.

## Not a Bad Plan

"To what do you attribute your success?" asks the interviewer.

"To my advertising," replies the magnate.

"But you had the goods you advertised."

"Not at first. First thing I did was to engage a star advertising man and have him formulate my campaign. Then I made the goods to fit the advertising."

"Life."

The greatest clerks ben not the wisest men.—Chaucer.

## PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC SERVICE

WRITING recently of her experience with domestic helpers in the home a lady said that besides showing consideration in the usual ways of kindness, such as not requiring too much work, allowing time for recreation, providing convenient, pleasant quarters and the like, the mistress of a household may do a great deal to make the life of service in her home pleasant if she takes pains to have some companionable chat with the maids. Unquestionably one reason why girls prefer factory life to household work is that in the former there is companionship, while in the routine of housework, even where there is more than one maid in a home, the worker is necessarily alone a good deal of the time.

The mistress has excellent opportunity to help her helper, then, by talk that gives the worker pleasant things to think of. If the maid is one of the quiet sort, the mistress may help awaken her, taking a little pains to learn what she is inclined most to care about. It may be for example—flowers or birds, or current topics of some sort, or merely questions of pretty dress. There is some line of thought by which one may enter into some companionship with the most silent person when love is the impulse. On the other hand if the maid is inclined to be too gay, the mistress may set better standards of lady-like conduct for her, by kindly hints, and by rousing interest in better things.

If the maids have home ties, the interest of their employer in these relations is another bond of friendship. Indeed, the very kindnesses that make friends anywhere are those which may make the life of the helper in the home truly homelike to her and secure that faithful devotion to the employer's interests which is seen in many cases. The spirit of kindness and unfeigned affection in the mistress of the home is almost invariably the chief factor in these delightful domestic relations.

## Wagner's Notice of Brahms

It is astonishing to read Wagner's only allusion to Brahms in his autobiography. Did he, like Schumann, recognize in him another musical Messiah, and "new paths"? On the eve of a concert in Vienna, Wagner needed copyists. Tausig mentioned Brahms, "recommending him as a very good fellow; who, although he was famous himself, would willingly take over a part of the (the other copyists') work, and a selection from the 'Meister-singer' was accordingly allotted to him. And, indeed, Brahms' behavior proved unassuming and good-natured, but he showed little vivacity and was often hardly noticed at our gatherings."—The Dial.

## FRUITAGE

SAINT PAUL wrote to the Galatians that "the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." And "against such," he added, "there is no law." Christians everywhere have rejoiced in good measure of this fruit of the Spirit, and have many times proved that no evil can prevail against it. A study of the lives of Christ Jesus and the disciples, however, reveals a spiritual health, resulting from spiritual understanding, which the Christians of later centuries have largely missed finding for the simple reason that they have considered health material instead of spiritual. They have looked to matter, not to Spirit, for health, and have failed to see that health really springs from understanding God and is distinctly the fruitage of Spirit. Christian Science opens the eyes of its students to this point and is bringing them to know that healing comes to them and that health is established with them as they truly understand and obey divine law.

Now Christian Science declares God to be the source of all the good that man can have and know; furthermore it maintains that God's law neither sends nor supports evil. Mortals have been educated to look to matter and to material conditions for their health and

for much of their happiness, even while looking, if religiously inclined, to their highest teaching about God for their mental and moral good. What reason, Christian Science rightly asks, have we to look to an all-powerful God for only part of our welfare? Why leave out of his care so much that concerns us so importantly? If he establishes our moral integrity is it not reasonable to suppose that He can maintain as well our physical well-being? The trouble is simply that we have believed God made matter into organic bodies and then left them to run themselves materially and finally run down. We have been ignorant of the spiritual law that maintains the integrity of our bodies in the degree that we think spiritually and act in accordance therewith. And we have needed further enlightenment to show us that right-thinking, God-governed thinking, will resuscitate our bodies and renew them in proportion to our correct understanding of spiritual life. Christian Science has come to make clear the Scriptures and to help us find in them that which sustains our health as well as our uprightness and our happiness.

In the particular the world has missed its way almost entirely. It has never recognized that obedience to the law of God entitles one to health. This is due in part to the theological teaching that God sends sickness to men; and again to medical theories which declare that matter can make itself sick and get itself well through material causes and effects. Christian Science announces that every condition in matter is a result of some kind of thinking. Not necessarily personal thinking upon the particular subject but the race belief or education, which has been so world-wide that it has come to operate as law because universally mentally accepted as law. Now when we see by reason of Christian Science that God did not send the sickness nor the supposed laws which provide for its inception and progress; when we learn that the medical theories concerning the course of disease prevail only because the educated thought of the world supports and maintains them; and when we discover that a protest from that enlightened point of view which understands spiritual law and its government of mankind really annuls the mental conditions which breed disease in the same way that the appearing of law always corrects disorder and distress;—when we have learned these things, Christian Science declares, we are finding our right to a bodily health spiritually established and can prove day by day that the true understanding of man's relation to God keeps us wholly, not partly, in good order. It is right to be released from disease that we may go actively about our Father's business; right to be well that we may serve Him for our work for others. Many good lessons may be learned through sickness, undoubtedly. But when the lesson is learned there is no further use for the trouble. Under the law of God sickness should disappear after one has sought because of the suffering a better knowledge of God. If we fall sick because we do not know enough about our relation to God, certainly the better understanding of Him and His government of us will bring us out of sickness. If sickness results from wrong and ignorant thinking, spiritually right thinking must dispel it. Christian Science maintains that all causation is mental and that however health and disease may fluctuate in matter, no health is permanent and secure until it comes as the fruit of the Spirit and by reason of righteous effort to "walk in the Spirit."

Christian Science tells us, then, that health resulting from the favor of material laws is far different from the health that springs from spiritual law. The one is changeable and perishable, the other enduring and indestructible. It tells us too, that health cannot be gained through the law of God in order to continue selfish or evil pursuits. Our activities must be consecrated to the highest and best if we would see them spiritually protected. Not with the superficial "think you are not sick and you won't be," but with an understanding of divine Life and Love that calls for the renunciation of everything material and selfish and unworthy in human life. Christian Science does its healing. And at every point it is buttressed with scriptural authority. David declared: "He sent his word and healed

them;" Isaiah demands righteousness of men, and adds,—"thine health shall spring forth speedily."

In no part of the New Testament record is there account of either Jesus or his disciples supporting sickness. They destroyed it in conjunction with sin, and because of their ministry "the fruit of the Spirit" grew in its place. With love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, came health; came spiritual activity, unhampered by bodily ills and ever busy in the Father's service. Christian Scientists do not claim to have reached a whole state of health, by any means, at this stage of their work, but they are, if working honestly, not sick so often, nor so long as they used to be, and they find the unflinching remedy for all their troubles in seeking better understanding of divine law and Love. Whatever mankind in general may think about Christian healing, professing Christians certainly should strive for it. For the Scriptures that guide them promise it as spiritual fruitage and the life of Christ Jesus proves Christianity incomplete without it.

Far from the tumult and the strife of mortals, Close to the bosom of our Father prest, There in that city of the pearly portals, In coelo quies est. (In heaven is peace.)—Author unknown.

## Parental Pride

There is in Washington a gentleman whose son was graduated from Yale. When the young man came home at the end of his first term he exulted in the fact that he stood next to the head of his class. But the father was not satisfied.

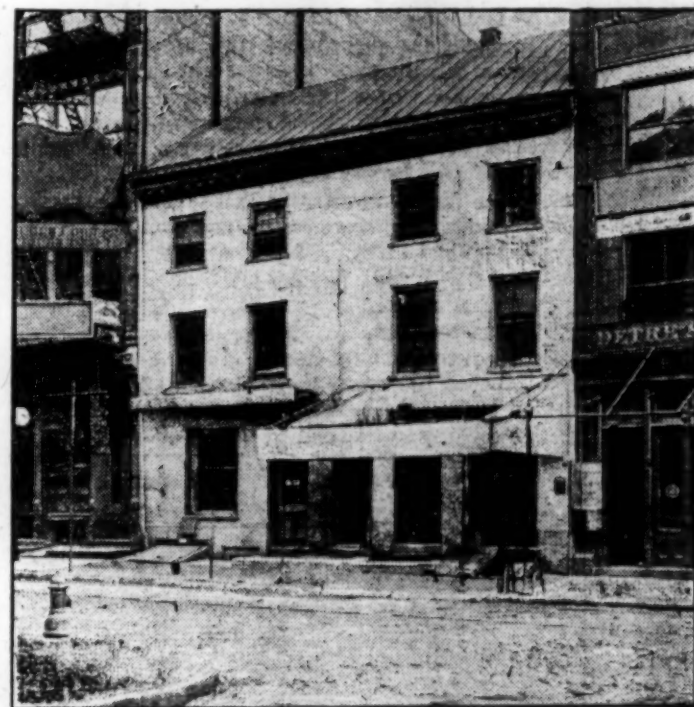
"Next to the head!" he exclaimed. "What do you mean? I'd like to know what you think I'm sending you to college for? Next to the head! Why aren't you at the head, where you ought to be?"

At this the son was much crestfallen; but upon his return he went about his work with such ambition that at the end of the term he found himself in the coveted place. When he went home, that year he felt very proud. It would be great news for pater.

When the announcement was made, the father contemplated his son for a few minutes in silence; then, with a shrug, he remarked: "At the head of the class, eh? Well, that's a fine commentary on Yale University."—Lippincott.

## OLD PHILADELPHIA MINT TO BE MOVED

PHILADELPHIA, where the independence of this republic was first proclaimed, and the seat of government from 1790 to 1800, possesses several interesting old buildings historically connected with the beginnings of the nation. One of these is the ancient structure in North Seventh street, where the first United States mint was established in 1792 by an act of Congress, says the Springfield Union. Upon the recommendation of David Rittenhouse, the North Seventh street property was bought and remodeled for the purpose. There were coined the Washington Liberty cap cent of 1793, the 1804 silver dollar and other pieces that are now rare and highly prized by numismatists. It is an interesting circumstance that from the time the mint was removed from the modest old building to a larger plant at Chestnut and Juniper streets in 1835 until two years ago the location of the first mint remained unmarked, and there were few, even among Philadelphians, who were aware of the part played by the North Seventh street building in the nation's early history. Now it is to be demolished, to make way for a modern commercial building. When the seat of government was removed to Washington early in Thomas Jefferson's administration, the mint remained. The difference between the first mint and the new and commodious plant in Spring Garden street in the same city measures in its



OLD U. S. MINT AT PHILADELPHIA

way the growth of our country during the period that has elapsed since the North Seventh street property reverted to private ownership.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Group Words Many

Do you know how many words in the English language mean "crowd"? asks a paper quoted by the Buffalo Commercial. To a foreigner, anxious to master the language, it was explained that a crowd of ships is termed a fleet, while a fleet of sheep is called a flock. Further, a flock of girls is called a bevy, a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of people is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of musicians is called a band, and a band of bees is called a swarm.

### Little Girl Travels Alone 3000 Miles

A passenger on board the White Star liner Arabic, which has arrived at Queenstown, was a little girl named Margaret, aged 4 years. She had traveled from New York alone on a passage ticket issued by the New York board of charities. Her mother arrived at Queenstown a month ago, and the board decided to send the child after her. Margaret was in charge of the matron on the passage across the Atlantic. When the ship reached Queenstown the child—with her name in big letters on her hat and carrying a little handbag—was ready to meet whomever came to fetch her, but none of her relatives was present. A lodging has been found for her pending the arrival of her grandfather, who was communicated with from New York.—St. James Gazette.

### Numerical Enigma

I am composed of 43 letters and form a quotation from Thompson. My 27—36—8—43—22 is a child's attendant. My 13—40—9 is crafty. My 5—2—33—16—24—35 is a rocky cave. My 19—10—29—14—23—30 is a stream flowing through a flood-gate. My 41—12—20—6 is a protection for the face. My 28—3—18—38—32 is search. My 34—11—23—42 is beautiful. My 1—17—37—4—39 is a number. My 31—7—21—26—15 was a famous lawgiver.

### ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

In a democracy at least an education is a failure that does not relate itself to the duties and opportunities of citizenship.—Dr. Butler.

## Shore Blossoms of Summer

Writing in the Providence Journal of wayside flowers some one says:

My tour led me first along the shore, where as it was still morning I saw the pink tents of bindweed or wild convolvulus wooing errant bees. How deliciously cool they always look, the tents I mean, not the bees! The latter seem too earnest for this warm weather.

This plant, lovely as it is in the proper place, is one of the most aggressive and persistent weeds. It will soon overrun a garden by means of its subterranean stems. One notices that the flowers when cultivated lose their delicate and lovely pink, and become white. They seem especially to love the seashore, and like wild roses, are there seen at their best.

A shore plant always interests me, but most of them, the seaside lavender, the maritime gerardias and asters, the camphor-wort, etc., are of later bloom. But even thus early (July) there is one pretty one, the beach-pea or bean, Lathyrus maritimus of Bigelow. It is found sprawling over the sands, and grows from New Jersey to the Arctic ocean; also, strangely enough about Onondaga and the greater lakes of the West, like Huron, Michigan and Superior. I have myself seen it near the bay-side drives of Chicago, a curious reminiscence of Newport.

It is almost as pretty as the sweet pea of cultivation, with large purple flowers, followed by conspicuous long and rounded pods, which look very tempting. The pinnate leaves are furnished at their ends with a tendril for climbing over surrounding plants.

## Likely Story

Here's one from Cincinnati, where the Ben Greet players appeared in repertoire: Mrs. X, who saw them in "Aa You Like It," told some of her friends how much she had enjoyed the Greet players the other night. When asked what she had seen them in she answered, "Do as You Please."—New York Mail.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, August 8, 1911

### Indictment, Wholesale and Specific

GOVERNOR FOSS' sweeping charges against the officials and employees of the state of Massachusetts, the challenge they have provoked that he immediately prove his case and his refusal to explain his position inevitably cause reflection on some of the tendencies of contemporary American life. What the Bay state executive has done is so common an affair now that were there no political campaign looming ahead it probably would not have been questioned, so infused are latter-day Americans to the method of wholesale indictment of classes of the community, official and non-official. Yet it only requires brief consideration of the certain ultimate effect on the people of this process, if long continued, to make all patriots insist that the propensity be not allowed to become a habit. The cry of "wolf" when there is no wolf, if repeated often enough, makes hearers callous to an honest cry for aid when it is sounded. Give a man or a set of men a bad name without any justification for the charge and preclude any attempt they may make to disprove it, and in time they will become indifferent to public approval or condemnation and try to live up to the reputation for rascality that has been fixed upon them.

The truth of the matter is that the possibility of fair wholesale indictment of a class or group of men diminishes each decade with society's increasing complexity. Burke, in his day, wise as he was and profound as a political philosopher, refused to indict a nation. The flight of a century and more has not made what he declined to do a whit easier for the sage of today. Nor does society at large, as it grows more complex, give its fullest confidence to the journalist or to the political leader whose penchant is for swift attack and sweeping denunciation minus evidence. Prophets today who play the part of censor must make good with testimony that is tangible to the eyes and ears of ordinary men. The effort to get justice done must in itself be just. The many innocent must not be herded with the guilty few.

Surprising would it be if in the small army of officials of the state who administer the educational, philanthropic and penal policies of Massachusetts there were not some wasteful and self-enriching persons, whose extravagances and peculations should be exposed and checked. But they are in a minority. Why, then, broadly indict the commonwealth's administrative force on the basis of unspecified and as yet unproved charges against a minority of the staff? A far better way is that of limited arraignment accompanied with specific evidence and provision made for prompt proof to the public of the justness of the charges brought. By this method there is no attack on the morale of a force sensitive to the injustice of grouping the guilty few with the innocent many. Moreover, it is better tactics on the part of the censor or official arraigner of his subordinates. Distrust and contempt follow swiftly after unfair or unsupported indictments. The burden of proof still rests upon the person bringing charges, and he succeeds in winning and holding public esteem precisely in the proportion of his convictions, not of his indictments.

THERE will be no public objection to economizing in Congress by cutting off the perquisites of its employees, but it will call attention to the fact that much greater opportunities for retrenchment are neglected.

THERE will be general agreement with the Boston teacher's contention that it is as necessary to know how to spend money as it is to know how to save it. In fact one who knows how to spend money already knows how to save it.

### Mesopotamia

THERE was a time, not many decades ago, when the word Mesopotamia meant little more to scholars than a country which they read about in Herodotus or Pliny, and which the Arab conquest had found a land of gardens and reduced to a desert. To the ordinary man Mesopotamia was a land mentioned in the Bible, within which had lain Eden, and if he had a picture of it at all it was that of the camels of Abraham kneeling at the gates of Nahor when Rebekah came out to draw water. Today all that is changed. The surveyors of the Bagdad railway have penetrated its silence, and the west, which once regarded it as little more than a resort of archeologists, is beginning to realize its possibilities for development.

The Turkish government has not been unmindful of these possibilities. Its inspiration may have come from the capitalists of the west, but the inspiration is there, and when the inspirations of finance are backed by a probability of dividends they are not apt to evaporate in dreams. The enormous commercial advantages which have accrued to Egypt since the building of the dam at Assuan, and the completion of the other great works of irrigation, could not be lost on the Turkish ministers or their financial advisers. They called to their aid Sir William Willcocks, the man to whom the dam at Assuan owed its being, and with his help during the last two years they have worked out a great system of irrigation which, when complete, will, in the phrase of the man who conceived it, "make Mesopotamia again what it was in ancient times, a land of gardens and of dates."

Sir William Willcocks' scheme is founded on two great principles, first that in a country like Mesopotamia the railway and the canal must work conjointly. Water is too valuable to be used as a means of transport, and therefore water must be saved entirely for the purposes of irrigation, while the work of transportation is relegated to the railway. In one sense Sir William regards the Bagdad railway as a mistake. The Bagdad railway is to cross the desert, and to link the curious old eastern town to the west. In his opinion the railway should follow the lines of the canals, and so traverse the districts these waterways are designed to serve. If this idea is carried out the great delta formed by the two famous rivers will once more be brought under cultivation. Towns will spring up again where sand-swept tumuli now stand, and the railways of the immediate future, as they pass to the new ports at the head of the Persian gulf, will do so, not through mere deserts which have to be crossed to reach these centers of trade, but through a

great country, ever increasing in importance, and demanding their service for the transport of its own merchandise. When these schemes are carried out Mesopotamia will have become a new country, and the sight will be lost "of two mighty rivers flowing between deserts to waste themselves in the sea for nine months in the year, and desolating everything in their way during the remaining three."

FROM all appearances, the turn of a hand may decide whether Congress shall adjourn this week or continue indefinitely the fight for revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. There is reason to believe that Democrats who joined the insurgents in action upon the wool bill will not be found in sympathy with revision of the cotton schedule. If, however, the pressure should become so great as to force them into line and the cotton bill should seem to have a fair chance of going through, there are prospects that it will have to carry, in the form of amendments, considerable other tariff reduction proposals. Among these may be Senator Cummins' steel schedule, Senator Bristow's sugar schedule, a chemical schedule, etc.

The more conservative revisionists, as well as all the regulars, are, apparently, hoping that presidential vetoes may effectually stem the radical revision tide. While it is not impossible that the House will pass the wool and farmers' free list bill over the President's veto, in case this issue shall be reached, there is really no hope existing in the radical wing that the Senate could be brought to adopt such a course. With the statehood measures and one or two other matters out of the way, failure of the Senate to act with positiveness in relation to the tariff bills the House has sent to it or, in case of action, a prompt veto by the President, might, near the close of the week, bring about a sudden adjournment. This is looked for, indeed, by close observers in Washington who see that nothing short of the carrying out of a radical program, one that would arouse and cement the progressives on both sides, can revive the waning and weary interest of the membership of both houses. While Speaker Clark sees a probability of the session continuing until September, his calculations are evidently based upon the assumption that agreement closer than has yet been reached may be brought about between the Senate insurgents and Democrats. If a hard and fast coalition were established, then it would be possible for the revisionists to sweep everything before them, and then an indefinite extension of the session would be worth while; but the fact must be recognized that there are points at which the insurgent Republicans and the Democrats are far and irreconcilably apart.

As to trimming Daniel Webster, it will be remembered that those who attempted it in the past did not meet with striking success.

### Choice of Judges

UPON Governor Foss seems to devolve as grave a responsibility in shaping the judiciary of Massachusetts as has fallen to President Taft in the higher sphere. The enforced resignation of Chief Justice Knowlton of the supreme court, owing to impaired eyesight, is only one of several happenings that have caused this test of the discrimination of the executive in a field where he is least qualified by previous experience to act. In the selection of a successor to Chief Justice Knowlton, Governor Foss is likely to follow a custom—not invariable—and elevate a judge of the supreme or superior court. Sense and sentiment both favor this mode of selection when the nominee is obviously superior in qualities of a judicial sort and suited to titular leadership.

The test of the Governor will come, as indeed it already has in earlier judicial appointments, when he names men for the lower posts, and from members of the bar. He can scarcely be oblivious to the fact or indifferent to it that the judicial system of the country is undergoing more severe criticism now than at any previous time in national history. Nominations to the bench therefore have to be made with this popular attitude in mind. It is no time to play politics, to compose racial or religious feuds or to settle personal grudges. The Legislature has recently increased the pay of the judges so that first class men are more likely to leave private practice if urged to ascend to the bench, this assuming that nominees must all be lawyers by training. But this assumption is one of the things now being challenged by public opinion.

THERE are times in President Taft's career when the pen is mightier than the sword.

RIGHT-THINKING people everywhere will be glad to find in due time that the fondest hopes of Los Angeles, Cal., with relation to the operation of its water supply and waterpower plant, have been fully realized. That city courageously bonded itself to the extent of \$25,000,000 in order to carry out the Owens river aqueduct scheme, an enterprise intended to bring water from the Sierras, over 225 miles away, and to deliver it to the city at the rate of 250,000,000 gallons daily. The aqueduct itself is 186.7 miles of open conduit, 28.3 miles of tunnel through rock and earth, nine miles of steel siphons across wide valleys and 1.8 miles of open steel flumes across narrow gorges. In addition to supplying the city with all the water it may require, a twenty-four-hour 49,000 horsepower is to be developed, or a maximum of 93,000 horsepower nine hours daily six days in the week.

The plan originally agreed upon was to dispose of power from this aqueduct at points along the route until such times as Los Angeles should have need of it. Present reports are to the effect that the demand for power will be great and that the enterprise within three years will be producing revenue enough to permit of the abandonment of direct taxation. This is a high estimate of the ability of the undertaking, but there appears to be ground for very great expectations. The calculations made are uninfluenced by sentimental considerations. It is clearly determinable even now that the aqueduct will be able to supply certain horsepower at a certain price. The demand for this power is said to exist already. Manifestly the rest belongs to the field of simple arithmetic.

Whether direct taxation can be wholly abandoned or not, it is evident that, as a result of its courageous civic stroke, Los Angeles will have a source of income very soon that will greatly lighten the burden of citizenship in the community and make it one of the most desirable places for residence and business in the land.

### Decisive Week in Congress

### City Markets and Cost of Living

THE Des Moines experiment in establishing a city market where the producer and the consumer may come together, thus insuring to the one a fair price for his commodities and to the other a fair return for that price, is likely to lead to the adoption of the system by many other communities. It is a long step toward rational distribution. Wherever its adoption is possible, wherever the farm is close enough to the market to make direct contact between the producer and consumer possible, it should result in raising farm values very considerably on the one hand and in lowering the cost of living very considerably on the other. Even where the producer and the consumer may not be brought together—where it shall become necessary to make the connection through a middleman—the expenses of the latter should be so reduced that he can afford to pay more for what he buys and to take less for what he sells than he does now.

Of course, in all this we are simply returning to the ways of the fathers. Fifty years ago housekeepers in nearly all American cities went to market for their meats and vegetables and fruits. There are survivals of the market house period today in several of the great cities, but in few instances are they the general domestic supply stations they used to be. Some of the existing markets are famous, and some of them have even a greater patronage than they had half a century ago, but their character has changed; they do not differ materially from the private market, excepting that grouping gives the patron better shopping opportunities.

It is evident that if the old marketing system is to be restored—if the Des Moines system is to be generally adopted—there must be disturbance and readjustment along several important lines. The middleman may not be popular, but he must be considered as a very prominent factor in the situation. His elimination—by making it impossible for him to compete with the protected and even subsidized farmer-trader—would mean the vacation of numerous stores and the consequent lowering of rents and depreciation of real estate values. It would mean that he and his employees would have to enter the ranks of labor, thereby assisting to overcrowd that market and to lower the value of that commodity. The middleman, whatever may be said of him, is a citizen of substance and character as he stands today; take his means of livelihood away from him, cause him to begin all over again, compel him to enter some new calling, and his footing, naturally, becomes insecure. He is in most cases a family head, a householder, a taxpayer, an employer of labor; whatever faults may be attributed to him are the outgrowth of a system that his fellow men have made necessary.

Reminders of these facts are in order, because it must not be supposed at any time that radical changes in industrial methods can be carried out without working serious hardship in some quarter. Consequently it would be better to go about reforms of this character deliberately, slowly and with full recognition of the responsibility they entail. Moreover, one of the very first things to be considered is whether the public can afford, in justice to itself, to grant special privileges to any class, even to the producer. If it may be done with respect to farmers, why may it not be done with respect to others? Again, why should one class of traders—provision dealers, for example—be compelled to meet competition backed by the public when all other classes of dealers are exempt from such commercial discrimination? And lastly, the question remains whether the city market system, after all, even if successful, will meet the demands of the millions or only of the few, for better methods of distribution.

IF THE college professor who says he can live on 26 cents a week will write a book showing others how to do it he may be able to add luxuries enough to bring the cost of living up to 30 cents.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE usually speaks so approvingly and optimistically about affairs in the United States that when he warns and inferentially condemns the contrast is the more striking. In a letter recently sent to alumni of Harvard University he summoned them to resist the undue aversion to humanistic studies and to the cultural ideal in education now apparent in American educational circles. This is no new note for him to sound. He frankly uttered the same opinions at the University of Wisconsin when its guest last year, and in so doing bearded the lion in his den. For if the trend toward the practical and utilitarian in education is as pronounced in American life as Ambassador Bryce believes it to be it is due mainly to the state universities, of which Wisconsin's is the most aggressive and influential, and to the terrorizing effect which they are having on the older, privately endowed and more traditionally managed eastern universities.

Mr. Bryce is a fine incarnation of what the cultural type of education, emphasizing the permanent human values of history, philosophy, logic, linguistics and esthetics, can do in producing a servant of the state, able to serve with credit as lawmaker, administrator and diplomat, and crowning his career with a compact that abolishes war between three mighty peoples. There is no diplomat of equal rank, a product of the other type of "specialized" education, with whom to make a comparison illuminating and convincing. But it is not open to dispute that both Great Britain and the United States have profited immeasurably by the fact that the diplomatic representative of the empire has been able to meet as a peer the finest types of American culture, as no conventionally and narrowly trained diplomat could do.

Never does Mr. Bryce speak, whether to historians or missionaries, municipal reformers or educators, bankers or philologists, farmers or judges and lawyers, plain people or academic savants, without finding points of contact, reasons for intellectual and spiritual sympathy, ways of shedding light on their special problems and how to coordinate their group life with past history and future hopes for humanity. Nothing in life having been deemed alien by him and being accustomed to view life synthetically as well as analytically, he appears as a sage instead of a mere ambassador. Such men are not the product of a schooling that begins in the teens with efficiency in breadwinning or in creating or holding a national market for factory products as a goal. Nor do nations train such ambassadors as Great Britain and France now have in the United States without seeing to it that they know poetry as well as bluebooks and wisdom as well as tariff schedules and colonial policies.

GENERAL LECONTE has established himself in the Haytian capital. There is indication that he is not the only "Simon pure" to be heard from.

### Mr. Bryce's Warning

### Water Supply in Los Angeles